









# TO THE READER

The first of our books, which is of a nature to be  
 taught, is the first of our books, which is of a nature to be  
 taught, and as his majesty purposed to establish his  
 people in one consent and harmony of pure & truly  
 glorious his tender goodness toward the youth & youth  
 of his realm, intended to have it brought up un-  
 der one absolute and uniform sort of learning. For  
 his majesty considering the great encombrance and  
 confusion of the young and tender wittes, by reason of  
 the diversity of grammar rules & teachings, for here-  
 tofore every master had his grammar, and every school  
 taught teachings, and changing of masters and  
 schools by many times utterly dull and vnde good  
 wittes) had appointed certain learned men meet for  
 such a purpose, to compile one brief, plaine, & uniforme  
 grammar, which one (al other set a part) for the more  
 speedynesse, and lesse trouble of young wittes, his high-  
 nes hath commanded all scholemasters and teachers  
 of grammar within this his realm, and other his do-  
 minions, to teach their scholars. Nowe consider your  
 fathers in this realm, howe much ye be bound to such  
 a gracious kyng, whose care is not onely for you, but  
 for your posterity also, and your tender babes. And you  
 scholemasters of England, to whom the cure and e-  
 ducation of tender youth is committed, with what  
 great study and diligence ought you to followe the ex-  
 ample of our most gracious souerayne, which among  
 the infinite busynesse appertaining to his regall office,  
 so cennelly mindeth the wel bringyng up of youth, in  
 learning and vertue. Nowe glad howe desirous ought  
 you to be, not only to do this his gracieuous comendment  
 but

TO HIS READER.

but also busie to applye your selues, to studie and  
 bypnyng by your scholes in good maners, in knowledge  
 of toges, and sciences: And somewhat to declare vnto  
 you the condition & qualitie of this grammar, ye shall  
 vnderstand, that the viii. partes of spech, and the Con-  
 struction of the same, be not here set forth in englyshe  
 at large, but compendiously & bytselfe for the weake  
 capacitie of yong and tender wyttes. And therfore if a  
 ny thyng semeth here to want in this englyshe Intro-  
 ductions, ye shall vnderstande, it was left out of pur-  
 pose, and shall be supplied in the latyn rules made for  
 the same intent, whiche chyldren shalbe apte to lerne,  
 what tyme they shall haue competent vnderstandyng  
 by these former rudiments. You tender babes of En-  
 glande, shalke of flourishyng, let wantonnes a parte,  
 applye your wyttes hely to lernyng and vertue, wher-  
 by you maye doo your due tyte to god and your kynge,  
 make glabbe your parentes, prosper your selues, and  
 moche auance the common weale of your countrey.  
 Let noble pryncce Colmanne encourage your study har-  
 des, a pryncer of greute towchys, a pryncer in whome  
 god hath powred his graces abundantly, a pryncer fra-  
 med of suche perfectnes of nature, that he is by the  
 grace of god, to ensue the steppes of his fathers  
 wysdome, lernyng, and vertue, and is now almost  
 in a redynesse, to counne in the same rase of lernyng  
 with you. For whom ye haue great cause to praye that  
 he may be the soune of a longe lernyng father.

¶ Xene wylligently.

¶ Xene God entirely.

AD PVBEM ANGLICAM  
HEXASTICON.

**Q**UA parue puer non parua est gloria, Rex est  
Commoda qui studiis prospicit ampla tuis.  
Rex magnus tibi parue puer, Rex porrigit ultro  
Dulcia nectareæ pocula grammaticæ.  
Accipe munifici dulcissima pocula regis,  
Hæc hauri, hæc auidis faucibus ebibito.



GOD SAVE THE  
KYNG

*Gravem est labor et parua sed fracta multa est  
Non carnis: parua sunt dona to parue puer.*



# SO AN INTRODVCTION

of the eichte partes of speche.

IN speche be these. viii. partes folowvng.

Nōwne Pronōwne Verbe Participle	} declyned.	Aduerbe Coniunction Preposition Intercession	} vnderclayned.
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SO Of the novvne.



**NOVVNE** IS the name of a thyng that maye bee seen, felt, heard oꝝ vnderstand. As the name of my hande in latine is Manus. The name of an howse, is Domus. The name of goodnesse is Bonitas.

Of nownes some be substantiues some be adiectiues.  
 ¶ A nowne substantiue is, that standeth by hym self, and requirerth not an other woꝝde to be ioyned with hym, as Homo a manne, and it is declyned with one article, as hic Magister, a maister, oꝝ with twoo, as hic & hec parens, a father oꝝ mother.

¶ A nowne adiectiue is, that can not stand by hym selfe, but requirerth to be ioyned with an other woꝝde, as Bonus good, Pulcher fayre. And it is declyned, either with three termynations, as Bonus, bona, bonum, oꝝels with three articles, as Hic hæc & hoc felix, happy, hic & hæc leuis, & hoc leue, lycht.

¶ A nowne substantiue, either is proper to the thyng, that it betokeneth, as Edouardus is my proper name,  
 oꝝ it

## An introduction of the

**O**; it is common to mo, as Homo is a common name to all menne.

## Numbers of novvnes.

**I**n novvnes be two numbers, The syngular and the plurall. The syngular numbze speketh of one as lapis, a stone. The plurall number speaketh of more than one, as lapides, stones.

## Cases of novvnes.

**N**ovvnes be declyned with syxe cases syngularly & plurally. The nominatyue, The Genityue, the Dative, the Accusatyue, the Vocatyue, and the Ablative.

**T**he nominatyue case commeth befoze the verbe, and answereth to this question who o; what, as Magister docet, the master teacheth.

**T**he genitive case is knowen by this token of, and answereth to this question, whose o; whereof, as Doctrina magistri, the learning of the master.

**T**he dative case is knowen by this token to, and answereth to this question, to whome, o; to what, as Do librum magistro, I geve a booke to the master.

**T**he accusatyue case foloweth the verbe, and answereth to this question, whom, o; what, as Amo magistrum, I loue the master.

**T**he vocatyue case is knowen by callinge o; speaking to, as O magister, O master.

**T**he ablatyue case is commonly knowen by these spgnes, in, with, thzough, fo; from, by, and than, as Cum magistro, With the master.

## Articles.

**A**rticles be borrowed of the pronowne, and be thus declyned.

Rome



## eyght partes of speche.

Sin.	{	Nō hic, hęc, hoc,	Pl.	{	Nominatiuo hī hęc, hęc,
		Genitiuo huius,			Grō horum harū horum,
		Datiuo huic,			Datiuo his,
		Actō hūc, hāc, hoc,			Actō hos has hęc,
		Vocatiuo carer,			Vocatiuo carer,
		Abltō hoc, hac, hoc,			Ablatiuo his.

## Genders of novvnes.

**T**he genders of nownes be. vii. the Masculine, the feminine, the neuter, the common of two, the common of thre, the doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The masculine gender, is declyned with this artycle hic, as hic uir, a manne.

The feminine gender is declyned with this artycle hęc, as hęc mulier, a woman.

The neuter is declyned with this article hoc, as hoc saxum, a stone.

The common of two is declyned with hic & hęc, as hic & hęc parens.

The common of thre is declyned with hic hęc & hoc, as hic hęc & hoc felix.

The doubtfull gender is declyned with hic o; hęc, as hic uel hęc dies, a dape.

The Epicene gendre is declyned with one artycle, vnder that one artycle, both kindes be signified, as hic passer, a sparowe, hęc aquila, an egle, both he & she.

## The declensions of novvnes.

**T**here be fyue declensions of nownes.

The first is, whan the genitiue and the datyue case singular ende in a diphthong, the accusatyue in am, the vocatiue lyke the nominatyue, the ablatyue in a,

## An introduction of the

The nominatiue plural in *a* diphthong, the genitiue in *arum*, the dative in *is*, the accusatiue in *as*, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in *is*, as in example

Sing.	{	Nrō hęc musa,	Pl.	{	Nrō hęc musę,
		Grō huius sę,			Grō harum musarum,
		Datiuo huic sę,			Datiuo his musis,
		Actō hanc sam,			Accusatiuo has musas,
		Vocatiuo o musa,			Vocatiuo o musę,
		Ablto ab hac musa,			Ablatiuo ab his musis,

The seconde is. whan the genitiue case singular endeth in *i*, the dative in *o*, the accusatiue in *um*, the vocatiue so; the moste parte lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in *o*. The nominatiue plural in *i*, the genitiue in *orum*, the dative in *is*, the accusatiue in *os*, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in *is*, as in example.

Sin.	{	Nrō hic magister,	Pl.	{	Nrō hi magistri,
		Grō huius gistris,			Grō horum strorum,
		Datiuo huic stro,			Datiuo his magistris,
		Actō hunc strum,			Accusatiuo hos gistros,
		Vctō o magister,			Vocatiuo o magistri,
		Abltō ab hoc stro,			Ablatiuo ab his gistris,

THERE IS TO be noted, that whan the Nominatiue endethe in *us*, the vocatiue shall ende in *e*, as Nominatiuo hic dominus, uocatiuo o domine. Except Filius, that maketh o fili, and deus, that maketh o deus. Whan the nominatiue endeth in *ius*, if it be a propre name of a manne, the vocatiue shall ende in *i*, as nominatiuo hic Georgius, uocatiuo o Georgi,

Note



tyght partes of speche.

**NOTE ALSO** that all nounes of the neuter gender, of what declension so ever they be, have the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative lyke in bothe numbres. And in the plurall nymbre they ende all in A, as in example.

Sing.	{	Nrō hoc regnum,	Plur.	{	Nrō hæc regna,
		Grō huius regni,			Grō horū regnorum,
		Datiuo huius gno,			Datiuo his regnis,
		Actō hoc regnum,			Actō hæc regna,
		Vocatiuo o regnū,			Vocatiuo o regna,
		Abltō ab hoc regno,			Abltō ab his regnis.

**Except** ambo & duo, whiche make the neuter gender in o, and be thus declyned.

Pluraliter,	{	Nominatiuo ambo, ambæ, ambo,		Lyke wylse duo.
		Genitiuo orum, arum, orum,		
		Datiuo obus, abus, obus,		
		Accusatiuo bos, bas, bo,		
		Vocatiuo bo, bę, bo		
		Abltō obus, abus, obus.		

**The thyrde is,** whan the genitive case singular endeth in is, the dative in i, the accusative moste comon ly in em, and sometyme in im, and sometyme in bothe the vocative lyke the nominative, the ablative in i, sometyme in e, sometyme in bothe. The nominative case pluralle in es, the genitive sometyme in um, and sometyme in iam, the dative in bus, the accusative in es, the vocative lyke the nominative, the ablative in bus, as in example,

B. II.

Nomina

## An introduction of the



Sing.	{	Ntō hic lapis,	Pl.	{	Nominatiuo hi lapides,
		Grō huius dis,			Grō horum lapidum,
	{	Datiuo huic di,		{	Datiuo his lapidibus,
		Actō hunc deū,			Accusatiuo hos lapides
	{	Vctō o lapis,		{	Vocatiuo o lapides,
		Abltō ab hoc de,			Abltō ab his lapidibus,
Sin.	{	Ntō hic & hæc parēs,	Pl.	{	Ntō hi & hæc parentes,
		Genitiuo huius rētis			Grō horū & harū, tum,
	{	Datiuo huic parenti,		{	Drō his parentibus,
		Actō hūc & hāc rem,			Actō hos & has rentes,
	{	Vocatiuo o parens,		{	Vocatiuo o parentes,
		Ablatiuo ab hoc & hac parente,			Ablatiuo ab his pa- rentibus,

**¶** The fowerth is. whan the genitiue case syngular endeth in us, the dative in ui, the accusatiue in um, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in u. The nominatiue plurall in us, the genitiue in uum, the dative in ibus, the accusatiue in us, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in ibus, as in example,

Sin.	{	Ntō hec manus,	Plu.	{	Ntō hæc manus,
		Grō huius, nus,			Grō harum manuum,
	{	Datiuo huic ui,		{	Datiuo his manibus,
		Actō hanc num,			Accusatiuo has manus,
	{	Vocatiuo o nus,		{	Vocatiuo o manus,
		Abltō ab hac nu,			Abltō ab his manibus,

**¶** The fifth is whan the genitiue & the dative case syngular ende in ei, the accusatiue in em, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue, the ablatiue in e. The nominatiue plurall in es, the genitiue in erum, the dative in ebus, the accusatiue in es, the vocatiue lyke the nominatiue.



eyght partes of speche.

minatiue the ablatiue in ebus, as in example.

Sin.	{	Ntō hic merities,	Plur.	{	Nominatiuo hi merities,
		Genitiuo huius ei,			Gtō horum meridierum,
		Datiuo huic ei,			Datiuo his meridiebus,
		Actō hunc em,			Actō hos merities,
		Vocatiuo o dies,			Vocatiuo o merities,
		Abltō ab hoc die,			Abltō ab his meridiebus.

The declinyng of adiectiues.

**C**A nowne adiectiue of. iii. terminatpons is thus declyned.

Sing.	{	Ntō bonus, na, nū,	Pl.	{	Ntō boni, bonæ, bona,
		Gtō boni, nā, nī.			Gtō bonorum, arū, orum,
		Datiuo bono, e, o,			Datiuo bonis,
		Actō bonū, nā, nū,			Actō bonos, bonas, bona,
		Vctō bone, na, nū,			Vocatiuo boni, bonæ, na,
		Abltō bono, na, no,			Ablatiuo bonis.

**C**There be besides these certayn nownes adiectiues of an other maner of declynng, whiche make the genitiue case syngular in ius o; ius, and the datyue in i, whiche be these that folowe with they? compoundes.

Sing.	{	Ntō unus, a, um,	Pl.	{	Nominatiuo uni, unę, una,
		Genitiuo unius,			Gtō unorum, arum, orum,
		Datiuo uni,			Datiuo unis,
		Actō unū, nā, nū,			Accusatiuo unos, nas, na,
		Vctō une, na, nū,			Vocatiuo uni, unæ, una,
		Abltō uno, na, no,			Ablatiuo unis.

**C**In lyke maner be declyned totus, solus, and also ullus, alius, alter, uter, & neuter, Excepte that theie syue laste reherfed lacke the vocatiue case.

A nowne

An introduction of the  
**C**onjunctive adiective of .iii. articles is thus declined.

Sin.	<p>Nrō hic hęc &amp; hoc            felix,          Genitiuo huius            felixis,          Datiuo huic lici, Pl.          Actō hunc hanc            cem &amp; hoc felix,          Vocatiuo o felix,          Abltō ab hoc hac            hoc ce uel ci,</p>	<p>Nominatiuo hi &amp; hęc tes,            &amp; hęc cia,          Genitiuo horum harum            &amp; horum tium,          Datiuo his felicibus,          Actō hos &amp; has ces            &amp; hęc cia,          Vocatiuo o ces &amp; cia,          Ablatiuo ab his felicibus,</p>	
	Sing	<p>Nrō hic hęc tristis            &amp; hoc te,          Genitiuo huius tri            stis,          Datiuo huic sti          Actō hūc hęc tē, Pl.            &amp; hoc te,          Vctō o stis &amp; o ste,          Abltō ab hoc hac &amp;            hoc tristi,</p>	<p>Nrō hi &amp; hęc tristes &amp;            hec tristia,          Gtō horum harū &amp; ho            rum tristium,          Datiuo his tristibus,          Accusatiuo hos &amp; has            stes &amp; hęc tia,          Vctō o es &amp; o tristia,          Ablatiuo ab his tristi-            bus.</p>

Comparisons of nouns.

**C**onjunctives, whose signification maye encrease, or  
be diminished, receyue comparison.

**T**here be three degrees of comparisons.

- { The Positiue
- { The Comparatiue,
- { And the Superlatiue.

**T**he Positiue betokeneth the thyng absolutely  
without exccesse as durus, harde.

The



eyght partes of speche.

**T**he comparatiue exceedeth somewhat his positive in signification, as durior, harder: And it is fourmed, of the firste case of his positive, that endeth in i, by puttynge therto or, and us, as of duri, hic & hæc durior & hoc durius, of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius, of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior & hoc dulcius.

**T**he superlatiue exceedeth his positive in the highest degree, as durissimus, hardest: And it is fourmed of the firste case of his positive that endeth in i, by puttynge therto s, and simus, as duri durissimus, tristi tristissimus, dulci dulcissimus.

**F**rom these general rules be excepted these that followe,

{ Bonus Melior Optimus.	{ Paruus Minor Minimus.	{ Malus Peior Pessimus
{ Magnus Maior Maximus.	{ Paruus Minor Minimus.	{ Multus plurimus Multa plurima Multū plus plurimū

**A**nd if the positive ende in r, the superlative is fourmed of the nominatiue case, by puttynge to rimus, as pulcher pulcherrimus.

**A**lso these nownes endyng in lis, make the superlative by chaungyng is, into limus, as humilis humillimus, similis simillimus, facilis facillimus, gracilis gracillimus, agilis agillimus, docilis docillimus.

**A**ll other nownes endyng in lis, do folowe the general rule afore goyng.

An introduction of the  
Of the Pronovvne.

**P**ronovvne is a parte of speche, muche  
lyke a nowne, whiche is vled in shewyng  
or reherlyng.

**T**here be. x. Pronovvnes, Ego, tu, sui,  
ille, ipse, iste, hic, is meus, tuus, suus, noster,  
vester, nostras, uestras.

**T**o these may be added their compoundes, as ego-  
met, tute, idem, and also Qui que quod.

**T**hese. viii. pronovvnes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste,  
hic, and is, be primitiues, so called for bycause they be  
not deriued of other. And they be also called Demon-  
stratiues, bycause they shewe a thyng not spoken of  
before.

**A**nd these. vi. Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be rela-  
tiues, because they reherse a thyng that was spoken of  
before.

**T**hese. vii. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras,  
and uestras, be deriuatiues, for they be deriued of their  
primitiues, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and uestri.

**T**here belongeth to a pronovvne, these. v. thynges,  
Number, Case, and Gender, as are in a Nowne, De-  
clenfon, and Person, as here foloweth.

The declenfons of pronovvnes.

**T**here be foure declenfons of pronovvnes.

**T**hese. iiii. Ego, Tu, Sui, be of the fyrste declenfion,  
and be thus declyned.

Nomi-



cyght partes of speche.

Sin.	{	Nominatiuo Ego,	Plur.	{	Nominatiuo nos,
		Genitiuo mei,			Grō nostrū uel nostri,
	{	Datiuo mihi,		{	Datiuo nobis,
		Accusatiuo me,			Accusatiuo nos,
	{	Vocatiuo caret,		{	Vocatiuo caret,
		Ablatiuo a me,			Ablatiuo a nobis,
	{	Nominatiuo Tu,		{	Nominatiuo uos,
		Genitiuo tui,			Grō uestrū uel uestri,
Sing.	{	Datiuo tibi,	Plu.	{	Datiuo uobis,
		Accusatiuo te,			Accusatiuo uos,
	{	Vocatiuo o tu,		{	Vocatiuo o uos,
		Ablatiuo a te,			Ablatiuo a uobis.
	{	Nominatiuo caret,		{	Nominatiuo caret,
		Genitiuo sui,			Genitiuo sui,
Sing.	{	Datiuo sibi,	Plur.	{	Datiuo sibi,
		Accusatiuo se,			Accusatiuo se,
	{	Vocatiuo caret,		{	Vocatiuo caret,
		Ablatiuo a se,			Ablatiuo a se.

¶ These. vi. Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the ii. declension, and be thus declyned.

Sing.	{	Nrō iste ista istud,	Plu.	{	Nrō isti iste ista,
		Genitiuo istius,			Grō istorū istarū istorū,
	{	Datiuo isti,		{	Datiuo istis,
		Actō istū istā istud			Actō istos istas ista,
	{	Vocatiuo caret,		{	Vocatiuo caret,
		Abltō isto ista isto,			Ablatiuo istis.

¶ Ille is declyned lyke iste, and also ipse, excepte that the neuter gender in the nominatiue case, and in the accusatiue case singular, maketh ipsum.

¶ Nrō hic, hec, hoc, Grō huius, as afore in the towne.

¶

Nomi

# An introduction of the

Sing. { Nominatiuo is ea id,  
Genitiuo eius,  
Datiuo ei,  
Actō eum eam id,  
Vocatiuo caret,  
Ablatiuo eo ea eò,

Pl. { Ntō ē eē ea,  
Grō eorū earū eorū,  
Datiuo hīs uel eis,  
Actō eos eas ea,  
Vocatiuo caret,  
Ablatiuo hīs uel eis,

Sing. { Ntō { qui  
          { quæ  
          { quod  
Grō cuius  
Datiuo cui  
Actō { quem  
          { quam  
          { quod  
Vocatiuo caret  
Abltō { quo  
          { qua  
          { quo

Plur. { Ntō { qui  
          { quæ  
          { quæ  
Grō { quorum  
          { quarum  
          { quorum  
Dtō quibus uel queis  
Actō { quos  
          { quas  
          { quæ  
Vocatiuo caret  
Abltō quibus ſ queis

¶ **U**pke wylse quis and quid, be declyned, whether they be interrogatiues o; indefinites.

¶ **W**here note that quid, is alwayes a substantiue of the neuter gender.

¶ **T**hese. v. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and uester, be of the. iii. declenſon, and be declyned as nownes adiectiues of. iii. terminations, in this wylse.

Sin. { Ntō meus mea um,  
Grō mei meæ mei,  
Dtō meo meæ o,  
Actō meū meā ū,  
Vtō mei mea um,  
Abltō meo a o,

Pl. { Ntō mei meæ mea,  
Grō meorū mearū orū,  
Datiuo m eis,  
Actō meos meas mea,  
Vtō mei meæ mea,  
Ablatiuo meis.



## ēyght partes of speche.

**¶** So is noster, declyned, and tuus, suus, uester, except that these thye laste, do lache the vocatpue case.

**¶** Nostras uestras and this nown cuias, be of the fourth declenſon, and be thus declyned.

Sin.	[	Ntō hic & hęc no-	Plu.	[	Ntō hi & hęc nostrates,
		stras & hoc te,			& hęc nostratia,
		Gtō huius tis,			Gtō horū harū horū tiū,
		Datiuo huic ti,			Datiuo his nostratibus,
		Actō hīc hęc			Actō nos & has strates,
		tem & hoc te,			& hęc nostratia,
		Vctō o nīs & o te			Voctō o tes & o tia,
		Abltō ab hoc hac &			Abltō ab his nostra-
		hoc te uel ti,			tibus,

**¶** Here is to be noted, that nostras, uestras, and this nowne cuias, be called Gentiles, bycause they properly betoken pertainyng to countreys oꝝ nations, to sectes oꝝ factions.

**¶** A pronowne hath thye persons.

The fyrste speaketh of hym selffe, as Ego, I, nos, we.

The seconde person is spoken to, as Tu, thou, uos, ye.

And of this person is also euery vocatpue case.

The thyrde persone is spoken of, as Ille, he, illi, they.

And therfore all nownes, pronownes, and partici-  
ples be of the thyrde person.

Of a verbe.

**VERBE** is a parte of speche, declyned with mode and tense, betokenyng to do, as Amo, I loue: to suffer, as Amor, I am loued: oꝝ to be, as Sum, I am.

**¶** Of verbes such as haue persons be cal-  
led per-

## An introduction of the

led personalles, as Ego amo; Tu amas. And suche as haue no persons, be called impersonalles, as Tardet, it pyketh, oportet, it behoueth.

**O**f verbes personalles there be. v. kyndes, Actyue Passyue, Acuter, Deponent, and Common.

**A** verbe actyue endeth in o, as Amo, and by puttyng to r, may be a passyue as Amor.

**A** verbe passyue endeth in or, as Amor, and by puttyng away r, may be an actyue, as Amo.

**A** verbe neuter endeth in o, o, m, and can not take r to make hym a passyue, as Curo I renne, Sum I am.

**A** verbe deponent endeth in r, and yet in sygnification is actyue, as Loquor uerbum, I speake a woode, o; neuter, as Glorior, I boiste.

**A** verbe common endeth in r, and in sygnification is bothe actiue and passyue, as Osculor te, I kysse the, Osculor a te, I am kysled of the.

## Modes.

**T**here be. vi. Modes. The Indicatyue, the Imperatyue, the Optatyue, the Potencial, the Subiunctyue, and the Infinityue.

**T**he Indycatyue mode sheweth a reason true o; false, as Ego amo, I loue: o; els asketh a question, as Amas tu? Dooest thou loue.

**T**he Imperatyue byddeth, o; commaundeth, as Ama, loue thou.

**T**he Optatyue wyssheth o; desyareth, with these sygnes, would God, I praye God, o; God graunt, as Utinam Amem, I praye God I loue.

**T**he Potencypall mode is knowen by these sygnes may, can, myght, would, should, o; ought, as amem, I can o; may loue.



## eyght partes of speche:

**T**he Subiunctiue ioyneth sentences together, as Cum amarem erā miser, whā I loued I was a wretch.

**T**he Infinityue signifieth dooing, sufferiug, oꝛ beynge, and hath neyther numbre, noꝛ person, noꝛ nominatiue case befoze hym, and is knowne commonly by this sygne to, as Amare, to loue. Also whan two verbes, come together without any nominatiue case betwene theym, then the later shall be the Infinitive mode, as Cupio discere, I desyre to letne.

**T**here be mozeouer belongynge to the infinityue mode of verbes certayne voyces, called gerundes endyng in di, do, and dum, and haue bothe the actiue and passiue signification, as amandi, of louing, oꝛ of being loued, amando, in louyng oꝛ in being loued, amandum, to loue oꝛ to be loued.

**T**here be also perteynyng vnto verbes two Supines, the one endyng in rum, whiche is called the firste Supine because it hath the signification of the verbe actiue, as Eo amatum, I goo to loue. And the other in ru, whiche is called the later supine because it hath foꝛ the moſte parte the signification passiue, as Difficilis amatu, Harde to be loued.

## Tenses.

**T**here be. v. Tenses oꝛ tymes. The presente tense, the pꝛeterpluperfect tense, the pꝛeterperfect, the pꝛeterplusperfect, and the future tense.

**T**he presente tense speaketh of the tyme that now is as Amo, I loue.

**T**he pꝛeterimperfecte tense speaketh of the tyme not perfectly passe, as Amabam, I loued oꝛ byd loue.

**T**he pꝛeterperfect tense speaketh of the tyme perfectly past,

C.ii.

An introduction of the  
 ly past, with this signe haue, as Amaui, I haue loued.  
 ¶ The p[re]terplusperfecte tense spebeth of the tyme  
 moze then perfectly passe, with this sygne hadde, as  
 Amaueram, I had loued.  
 ¶ The future tense spebeth of the tyme to come with  
 this signe, shall o; wyl, as Amabo, I shall o; wyl loue.  
 Persons.

¶ There be also in verbes.iii. persons, in bothe num-  
 bres, as Sing. Ego amo I loue, tu amas thou louest, ille  
 amat he loueth. Plur. Nos amamus we loue, uos amatis  
 ye loue, illi amant they loue.

#### Coniugations.

¶ Verbes haue.iiii. Coniugations, whiche be kno-  
 wen after this maner.

¶ The fyfthe coniugation hath a, long befoze re, and  
 ris, as Amare, amaris.

¶ The seconde coniugation hath e, longe befoze re,  
 and ris, as Docere, doceris.

¶ The thirde coniugation hath e, shorthe befoze re, and  
 ris, as Legere, legeris.

¶ The fourth coniugation hath i, long befoze re, and  
 ris, as Audire, audiris.

¶ Verbes in o, of the fower Coniugations, be  
 declyned after these exammples.

¶ Amo, as, amaui, amare, amandi, do, dum, amatum, tu,  
 amans, amaturus, to loue.

¶ Doceo, doces, docui, cere, docendi, do, dum, doctum,  
 doctu, docens, docturus, to teache.

¶ Lego, legis, legi, gere, legendi, do, dum, lectum, lectu,  
 legens, lecturus, to reade.

¶ Audio, audis, audiui, audire, audiendi, do, dum, audi-  
 tum, auditu, audiens, auditurus, to here.

I loue



eye partes of speche.

Indicative  
mode the  
present t<sup>ts</sup>  
singular.

I loue.	thou louest.	he loueth.	we loue.	ye loue, they loue.
Amo	as,	at,	amam <sup>o</sup>	atis, mant
Doceo	es,	et,	docem <sup>o</sup>	etis, cent,
Lego	is,	it,	legimus	itis, gunt,
Audio	is,	it,	audimus	itis, diunt,

The pre-  
terperfect  
fecte tense  
singular.

Amabam	I loved or byd loue.
Docebam	taught.
Legebam	bas, bat. Plur. bamus, batis, bant.
Audiebam	read. heard.

The pre-  
terperfecte  
tense sing.

Amaui	I haue loved.
Docui	taught.
Legi	isti, it. Plu. imus, istis, erunt uel ere.
Audiui	read. heard.

The pre-  
terpluper-  
fecte tense.  
Singular.

Amaueram	I had loved.
Docueram	taught.
Legeram	ras, rat. Plu. ramus, ratis, rant.
Audiueram	read. heard.

The future  
tense sing.

Amabo	I shall or will loue.
Docebo	bis, bit. Plur. bimus, bitis, bunt.
Legam	teache. read.
Audiam	es, et, Plur. emus, eris, ent. heare.

Imperas-  
tue mode  
the present  
tense sing.

Loue thou.	Loue he, or let hym loue, let he loue.	Loue we, or	Loue ye	Loue they, or let th <sup>m</sup> loue.
Ama	amet	amemus	amate	ament
Amato	amato	amemus	amarote	amanto
Teache thou	Teache he, or let hym teach, let he teache	Teache we, or	Teache ye	Teache they, or let them teache.
Doce	doceat	doceamus	docete	doceant
Doceto	doceto	doceamus	docetote	docento
Lege	legat	Plura.	legite,	legant
Legito	legito	legamus	legitote,	legunto

Audi

# An introduction of rhe

Audi } audiat } Pl. audiam } audire } audiant  
 Audito } audito } } auditote } audiunto

God graunt I loue.

Amem, es, et. Plur. utinam, amemus, ametis, ament.

Optative  
mode the  
present tē  
sing. vti.

Doceam } as, at. Plur. utinam, amus, atis, ant. taught.  
 Legam } reade.  
 Audiam } heare.

Preterim-  
perfectens  
sing. vti.

Amarem } would god I loued.  
 Docerem } taught.  
 Legerem } res, ret. Plur. utinam remus, retis, rent.  
 Audirem } read.  
 heard.

Preterper-  
fecte tense.  
sing. vti.

Amauerim } I praye god I haue loued.  
 Docuerim } taught.  
 Legerim } ris, rit. Plu. utinam, rimus, ritis, rint.  
 Audiuerim } read.  
 heard.

Preterplus  
perfect tense.  
sing. vti.

Amauissem } would god I had loued.  
 Docuisssem } taught.  
 Legissem } ses, set. Plur. utinam, temus, setis, sent.  
 Audiuissem } read.  
 heard.

Future tē  
sing. vti.

Amauero } God graunt I loue hereafter.  
 Docuero } taught.  
 Legero } ris, rit. Plur. utin, rimus, ritis, rint.  
 Audiuero } reade.  
 heare.

Bot. mode  
present tē  
singular.

Amem, ames, amet. Plur. amemus, ametis, ament. I may or can loue.  
 Doceam } as, at. Plu. amus, atis, ant. taught.  
 Legam } reade.  
 Audiam } heare.  
 Amarem



eyght partes of speche.

preterim- perfect tēs Singular.	Amarem	I myght or coulde loue. teache. res, ret. Plur. remus, retis, rent. reade. heare.
	Docerem	
	Legerem	
	Audirem	
preterper- fecte tense Singular.	Amauerim	I myght, shoulde or ought to haue loued. taught. ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint. reade. heard.
	Docuerim	
	Legerim	
	Audiuerim	
preterplu- perfecttēs Singular.	Amauissem	I myght, shoulde or ought to had loued. taught. ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent. read. heard.
	Docuissem	
	Legissem	
	Audiuissem	
futuretēs Singu.	Amauero	I may or can loue hereafter. teache. ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint. reade. heare.
	Docuero	
	Legero	
	Audiuero	
		when I loue.
Cōiunctiue mode. pres. Singu. cum.	Amem, es, et. Plur. amemus, ametis, ament.	
	Doceam	teache. reade. heare.
	Legam	
	Audiam	
preterim- perfecttēs Singu. cum.	Amarem	When I loued or dyd loue. taught or dyd teache. res, ret. Plur. remus, retis, rent. reade or dyd reade. heard or dyd heare.
	Docerem	
	Legerem	
	Audirem	
preterper- fecte tense Singu. cum.	Amauerim	When I haue loued. taught. ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint. read. heard.
	Docuerim	
	Legerim	
	Audiuerim	
preterplu- perfect tēs Singu. cum.	Amauissem	When I had loued. taught. ses, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent. read. heard.
	Docuissem	
	Legissem	
	Audiuissem	

D

Ama-

# An introduction of the

Future tē lingu. cum.	Amāuero	} When I shall or will loue. teache. ris, rit. Plur rimus, ritis, rint. reade. heare.
	Docuero	
	Legero	
	Audiuero	

Infinitive mode pres. & preterite perfect tē	Amare	} to loue. teache. reade. heare.
	Docere	
	Legere	
	Audire	

Preterite tē & p terpluper fecte tē	Amāuisse	} To haue or had loued. to haue or had taught. to haue or had read. to haue or had heard.
	Docuisse	
	Legisse	
	Audiuisse	

Future tē	Amaturum esse	} To loue hereafter. to teache hereafter. to reade hereafter. to heare in tyme to come.
	Docturum esse	
	Lecturum esse	
	Auditurum esse	

Gerundes.	Amandi	of louyng.	do in louyng	dū to loue.
	Docendi	of teaching	do in teaching	dū to teache.
	Legendi	of readyng	do in readyng	dū to reade.
	Audiendi	of hearyng	do in hearyng	dū to heare.

Supines.	Amatum	To loue.	} Amatu	To be loued.	
	Doctum	to teache.		Doctu	to be taught.
	Lectum	to reade.		Lectu	to be read.
	Amatum	to heare.		Auditu	to be heard.

Participle present.	Amans	} Louyng. Teachyng. Readyng. Hearyng.
	Docens	
	Legens	
	Audiens	



Participle  
Future.

Amarurus  
Docturus  
Lecturus  
Auditurus

eyght parties of speche.  
To loue or about to loue.  
to teache or about to teache.  
to reade or about to reade.  
to heare or about to heare.

**W**here before we declyne any verbes in or. for sup-  
plyeng of many tenses, lackynge in all suche  
verbes, we muste lerne to declyne this  
verbe Sum, in this wyse.

Indication  
mode pre-  
sent tense.  
singular.  
Pretetum  
pl. sin.  
Pretetper  
fecte tense  
Pretetplu  
perfecttens  
singular.  
Futuretens  
sing.

**S**um, es, fui, esse, futurus.  
Sum, I am, es, est. Plur. sumus, estis, sunt.  
Eram, I was, eras, erat. Plur. eramus, eratis, erant.  
Fui, I haue ben, fuisti, fuit. Plur. fuimus, fuistis, fue-  
runt uel fuere.  
Fueram, I had ben, fueras, fuerat. Plur. fueramus,  
fueratis, fuerant.  
Ero, I shall or wyll be, eris, erit. Plural. erimus, eri-  
tis, erunt.

Impera-  
tue mode  
present tēs  
singular.  
Optatue  
mode pres.  
sing. vti.  
Pretetum  
pl. sin. vti.

Sis }  
Es } be thou sit }  
Esto } esto }  
Sim, I pray god I be, sis, sit. Plur. simus, sitis, sint.  
Essem, I would god I were, esses, esset. Plur. essemus,  
essetis, essent.  
Fuerim, I pray god I haue ben, ris, rit. Plur. fuerimus,  
fueritis, fuerint.  
Fuissem, wolde god I had bene, fuisses, ses, set. Plur. fuif-  
semus, fuissetis, fuissent.

D.ii.

Fuero

# An introduction of the

Future tēse  
Sing. vtm.

Fuero, God graunt I be hereafter, fueris, fuerit, Plur.  
fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potential  
mode pre-  
sent tēse sin-  
gular.  
Pretērim-  
perfect tēse.  
Singular.

Sim, I may or can be, sis sit. Plur. simus, sitis sint,

Essem, I myght or coulde be, esses, esset. Plur. essemus,  
essetis, essent.

Pretērim-  
perfect tēse.  
Singular. vtm.

Fuerim, I myght shulde or ought to haue ben, fueris,  
fuerit, Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Pretērim-  
perfect tēse.  
Singular. vtm.

Fuissem, I myght shulde or ought to had bene, fuissem,  
fuisset, Plur. fuisset, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tēse  
Sing. vtm.

Fuero, I maye be hereafter, fueris, fuerit. Plura, fueri-  
mus, fueritis, fuerint.

Coniunctiue  
mode pres-  
ent. Sing. cum.  
Pretērim-  
perfect. Sin. cum.  
Pretērim-  
perfect tēse.  
Singular. cum.

Sim, whan I am, sis, sit, Plural, simus, sitis, sint.

Essem, whan I was, ses, set. Plur. semus, seris, sent.

Fuerim, whan I haue ben, fueris, fuerit, Plur.  
fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Pretērim-  
perfect tēse  
Singular. cum.

Fuissem, whan I had bene, fuissem, fuisset. Plura, fuisse-  
mus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tēse  
Singular. cum.

Fuero, whan I shall or wyl be, fueris, fuerit, Plurali.  
fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitiue  
mode presēt  
& imperfect  
tense.

Pretērim

Esse, to be. fect & pter  
pluperfect.

Fuisse.

to haue  
or had  
ben.

Future tense, Fore uel futurum esse, to be hereafter

Verbes



eyght partes of speche.

**U**erbes in or of the foure conjugations be  
declyned after these examples.

Amor, aris uel are, amatus sum uel fui, amari, amatus, amāus.  
Doceor, ris uel cere, doctus sū uel fui, doceri, doctus, docēus.  
Legor, geris uel gere, lectus sum uel fui, legi, lectus, legendus.  
Audior, diris uel ire, auditus sū uel fui, audiri, ditus, audiēus.

Indicative  
mode pres-  
ent tense.  
singular.

Amor aris, uel are, atur,  
Doceor, eris, uel ere, etur,  
Legor, eris, uel ere, itur,  
Audior, iris, uel ire, itur.

I am loued.  
I am taught.  
Plu. mur, mini, tur.  
I am read.  
I am heard.

The pre-  
terimperf-  
ect tense.  
singular.

Amabar  
Docebar  
Legebar  
Audibar

I was loued.  
taught.  
baris, uel bare, batur. Plu. bamur, mini, tur.  
read.  
heard.

The pre-  
terperfecte  
tense sing.

Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

I have ben loued.  
taught.  
sum uel fui,  
read.  
heard.

tus es uel fuisti, tus est uel  
fuit. Plur. ti sumus uel imus,  
ti estis uel istis, ti sūt fuerunt  
uel fuere.

The pre-  
terpluper-  
fecte tense.  
singular.

Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

I had ben loued.  
taught.  
eram uel fueram  
read.  
heard.

tus eras ꝑ fueras, tꝑ erat  
uel fuerat. Plu. ti eramus  
uel fueramus, ti eratis ꝑ  
fueratis, ti erāt ꝑ fuerant.

The future  
tense. sing.

Amabor  
Docebor

I shall or wyll be loued.  
beris uel ere, bitur, bimur, bimini, buntur.  
taught.  
read.

Legar } eris uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.  
Audiar } heard.

D.iii.

Be

# An introduction of rhe

<i>Impera- tue mode present tē Singular.</i>	Be thou loued.	let hym be loued.	let vs be loued.	be ye loued.	let them be loued.
	Amare	ametur	Plu. emur	amini	entur
	Amator	amator		aminor	antor
	Docere	Doceatur	Plur. amur,	cemini	ceantur
	Docetor	Docetor		minor	centor
	Legere	legatur	Plur. amur,	gemini	gantur
	Legitor	legitor		minor	guntor
	Audire	audiatur	Plur. iamur,	imini	antur
	Auditor	auditor		iminor	untor

God graunt I be loued.

<i>Optative mode the present tē Singu. vti.</i>	Amer, eris uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.	
	Docear	taught.
	Legar	aris, are, atur. Plu. amur, amini, antur. read.
	Audiar	heard.

<i>Preterim- perfectens Singular.</i>	Amarer	Wolde god I were loued.
	Docerer	taught.
	Legerer	eris uel ere, etur. Plu. remur, remini, rentur.
	Audirer	read. heard.

<i>Preterper- fecte tense. Singu. vti.</i>	Amatus	wolde god I haue ben loued.
	Doctus	sim uel fuerim, sis uel fueris, tus sit uel fue- rit. Plurali. ti simus uel fuerimus, ti sitis uel
	Lectus	fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.
	Auditus	

<i>Preterplus- perfect tense. Singu. vti.</i>	Amatus	wolde god I had ben loued.
	Doctus	essem uel fuisset, tus esses I fuisset, tus esset
	Lectus	uel fuisset. Pl. ti essemus uel fuisset, ti es-
	Auditus	setis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.

<i>Future tē Singu. vti.</i>	Amatus	God graunt I be loued hereafter.
	Doctus	ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel
	Lectus	fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis
	Auditus	uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

I may



# eyght partes of speche.

Potentiall  
mode pres  
sent tēs sin

Amer, eris uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.

I may or can be o ued.

Docear

Legar

Audiar

aris, uel are, atur. Pl. amur, amini, anttur.

taught.

heard.

Potentiall  
perfect tēs  
singular.

Amarer

Docerer

Legerer

Audirer

I wolde shoulde or ought to be loued.

taught.

reris uel rere, retur. Pl. emur, emini, entur.

read.

heard.

Potentiall  
perfect tense  
syngular.

Amatus

Doctus

Lectus

Auditus

I wolde shoulde or ought to haue ben loued.

sim uel fuerim, tus sis uel fueris, tus sit uel

fuerit. Plurali. ti sin us uel fuerimus, ti sitis

uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

Potentiall  
perfect tense  
syngular.

Amatus

Doctus

Lectus

Auditus

I wolde shoulde or ought to had ben loued.

essem uel fuisset, tus esses uel fuisses, tus es-

set uel fuisset. Plur. ti essemus uel fuissetis, ti

essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.

Future tēs  
syngular.

Amatus

Doctus

Lectus

Auditus

I may or can be loued hereafter.

ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel

fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis

uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

whan I am loued.

Coniunctiue  
mode pres.  
sing. cum.

Amer, eris uel ere, etur. Plur. emur, emini, entur.

Docear

Legar

Audiar

aris, I are, atur. Pl. amur, amini, antur.

taught.

read.

heard.

Potentiall  
perfect tēs  
sing. cum

Amarer

Docerer

Legerer

Audirer

Whan I was loued.

taught.

reris uel rere, etur, Pl. emur, emini, rentur.

read.

heard.

Amatus

# An introduction of the

**P**reterper  
fecte tense.  
lingu. cum.

Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

whan I haue ben loued.  
sim uel fuerim, tus sis uel fueris, tus sit uel  
fuerit. Plurali. ti sin us uel fuerimus, ti sitis  
uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.

**P**reterplu  
perfect tēs  
lingu. cum.

Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

whan I had ben loued.  
essem uel fuisset, tus esses uel fuisses, tus es-  
set uel fuisset. Plu. ti essemus uel fuisset, ti  
essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.

**F**uture tēs  
lingu. cum.

Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

whan I shall or wyll be loued.  
ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel  
fuerit. Plur. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis  
uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.

**I**nfinite  
mode pres.  
& preterim-  
perfect tēs

Amari  
Doceri  
Legi  
Audiri

to be loued.  
to be taught.  
to be read.  
to be heard.

**P**reterper  
fecte & pre-  
terpluper-  
fecte tense.

Amatum  
Doctum  
Lectum  
Auditum

To haue or had ben loued.  
to haue or had ben taught.  
esse uel fuisse.  
to haue or had ben read.  
to haue or had ben heard.

**F**uture tēs

Amatum iri uel amandum esse  
Doctum iri uel docendum esse  
Lectum iri uel legendum esse  
Auditum iri uel audiendum

to be loued hereafter.  
taught hereafter.  
read hereafter.  
heard hereafter.

**P**articipe  
preterit.

Amatus  
Doctus  
Lectus  
Auditus

Loued.  
taught.  
Participe fut.  
read.  
heard.

Amandus  
Docendus  
Legendus  
Audiendus

To be loued  
hereafter  
taught.  
read.  
heard.  
Possum



# eyght partes of speche.

Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens. to may or can.  
 Volo, uis, uolui, uelle, uolendi, do, dum, supinis  
 caret, uolens. to wyll.  
 Nolo, nonuis, nolui, noile, nolendi, do, dum, sup.  
 caret, nolens. to nyll.  
 Malo, mauis, malui, malle, malendi, do, dum, sup.  
 caret, malens. to haue lyesser.  
 Edo, es uel edis, edi, edere uel esse, edendi, do, dū,  
 esum, esu, edens, eius. to eate.  
 Fio, fis, factus sū, fieri, factus, faciend°, to be made.  
 Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum,  
 latum, latu, ferens, laturus. to beare or to suffer.  
 Feror, ferris, latus sum ꝑ fui, ferti, latus, ferendus.  
 to be borne or suffered.

Indicative  
mode pres-  
ent tens.

Singular.

Possum potes potest,  
 Volo, uis, uult,  
 Nolo nō uis nō uult  
 Malo mauis mauult  
 Edo, edis ꝑ es, edit  
 Fio, fis, fit, (ꝑ est,  
 Fero, fers, fert,  
 Feror, ferris, } fert  
 uel re }

Plur.

Plur.

possum° potestis possunt.  
 Volumus, uultis, uolunt.  
 Nolum° nō uultis nolūt.  
 Malum° mauultis malūt.  
 Edim°, editis ꝑ estis, edūt.  
 Fimus, fitis, fiunt.  
 Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.  
 Ferimur ferimini ferūtur

Preterite  
perfect tēs

Singular.

Poteram  
 Volebam  
 Nolebam  
 Malebam  
 Edebam  
 Fiebam  
 Ferebam

as, at. Plur. amur, atis, ant.

Ferebar

aris uel  
 bare

batur. Pl. batur, mini, tur.

E

Potui

# An introduction of th

Interpres  
lecte tense.

Singular.

Potui  
Volui  
Nolui  
Malui  
Edi  
Tuli

isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt uel ere.

Factus  
Latus

sum uel fui, tus es uel fuisti, tus est uel fu-  
it. Plural. ti sumus uel fuimus, ti estis uel  
fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt uel fuere.

Interpres  
perfect tē  
Singu.

Potueram  
Volueram  
Nolueram  
Malueram  
Ederam  
Tuleram

ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis rant.

Factus  
Latus

eram uel fuerā, tus eras uel fueras, tus erat  
uel fuerat Plur. ti eramus uel fueramus, ti  
eratis uel fueratis, ti erant uel fuerant,

Futurē  
Singu.

Potero, ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, runt.  
Volam  
Nolam  
Malam  
Edam  
Fiam  
Feram

es. et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Ferar

{ reris }  
{ rere }

retur. Plur. remur, remini, rentur.

Impera-  
tue mode

Possū  
Volo

hanc none imperatiue mode.

Noli



cyght partes of speche.

Singular.

Noli

nolito

Es esto

ede edito

Fitotu, fiat

Fito

Fer

ferto

Ferre

fertor

edat

esto

edito

Pl.

Ferat

ferto

Feratur

fertor

Nolite nolitote

edite este

edamus estote

editote

fiamus Fite

Fitote

feram<sup>9</sup> Ferte

fertote

feramur Ferimini

feriminor Ferūtor

edant

edunto

Fiant

Fiunto

Ferant

Ferūto

Ferātor

Ferūtor

Optative  
mode the  
present tē  
sing. vein.

Possim

Volim

Nolim

Malim

Edam

Fiam

Feram

is, it. Plur. imus, itis, int.

as, at. Plur. amus, atis, ant.

Ferar, feraris l' ferare feratur. Pl. feramur, amini, āntur.

Preterim;  
tecte tense.  
lin. vein.

Possem

Vellem

Nollem

Mallem

Ederem

l' Essem

Fierem

Ferrem

es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent,

Ferrereris l' rere retur. Plur. remur, remini, rentur.

Preterper  
tecte tense.  
sing.

Potuerim

Voluerim

Noluerim

Maluerim

Ederim

Tulerim

ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.

E.ij.

Factu.

## An introduction of the

**Factus** { **Latus** } **sim uel fuerim, tus sis uel fueris, tus sit uel fuerit. Plura. ti simus uel fuerimus, ti sitis uel fueritis, ti sint uel fuerint.**

**Præterplus**  
perfect tense  
Sing. & Pl.

**Potuissem**  
**Voluissem**  
**Noluissem**  
**Maluissem**  
**Edissem**  
**Tulissem** } **ses, set. Plur. semus, seris, sent.**

**Factus** { **Latus** } **essem uel fuisset, tus esses & fuisses, tus esset uel fuisset. Plura. ti essemus uel fuisset, ti essetis uel fuissetis, ti essent uel fuissent.**

**Futuræ**  
Sing. & Pl.

**Potuerō**  
**Voluerō**  
**Noluerō**  
**Maluerō**  
**Ederō**  
**Tulerō** } **ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.**

**Factus** { **Latus** } **ero uel fuero, tus eris uel fueris, tus erit uel fuerit. Plura. ti erimus uel fuerimus, ti eritis uel fueritis, ti erunt uel fuerint.**

**The Potencial and the Subiunctive mode be formed and coniugated or varied lyke the Optative.**

**Infinitive**  
mode præf.  
& præterit  
perfect tenses

**Posse**  
**Velle**  
**Nolle**  
**Malle**  
**Edere uel esse**  
**Ferre**

**Præterperfect**  
and  
præterplus  
perfect.

**Potuisse**  
**Voluisse**  
**Noluisse**  
**Maluisse**  
**Edisse**  
**Tulisse**

**Future.**

**Esurum**  
**Laturum esse**  
**Fieri**



cyght partes of speche.

{ Fieri  
{ Ferri

{ Pzeterperfecte v  
{ Pzeterpluperfect.

{ Factum esse uel fuisse.  
{ Latum esse uel fuisse.

Pzentes &  
pzeterimp-  
fete tense.

{ Factum iri uel faciendum esse.  
{ Latum iri uel ferendum esse.

Futuretts

¶ Eo and queo make ibam and quibam in the pzeterim-  
perfect tense of the indicatiue mode: and ibo & quibo  
in the future tense, and in all other modes and tenses  
are varied lyke verbes in o, of the fowerth coniuga-  
tion, saupnge that they make the gerundes: Eundi,  
do, dum. Queundi, do, dum.

¶ Of the pzeterperfect tense of the Indicatyue mode  
be fourmed the pzeterpluperfect tens of the same mode.  
The pzeterperfecte tense, the pzeterpluperfecte tense,  
and the future tense of the optatyue mode, the poten-  
cial mode, and the Subiunctiue mode. The pzeterp-  
fecte and pluperfect tense of the infinitiue mode, as of  
Amaui, are fourmed amauerā, amauerim, amauissē, ama-  
uero, amauisse. ram, rim, & ro, by chaungynge i, in to e,  
sem, & se, keppng i styll.

fourming  
of tenses.

¶ Impersonals be declyned in the voyce of the third  
person thzough out all modes and tenses, as Delectat,  
delectabat, Decet, decebat, and haue commonly befoze  
their englyshe this sygne it, as It deliteth me to rede,  
Delectat me legere.

C.iii.

Of



## An introduction of the OF A PARTICIPLE

**P**ARTICIPLE is a parte of spcche, de-  
rived of a verbe, & taketh part of a name  
as gender & case, parte of a verbe, as tense  
and signification: And parte of bothe, as  
number and figure.

**A** participle hath. iiii. tenses, the present, the pre-  
ter, the future in rus, and the future in dus.

**A** participle of the present tense hath his englishe  
endynge in yng, as louyng, & his latine in ans, oꝝ ens,  
as Amans, docens: And it is fourmed of the preterim-  
perfect tense, by chaungyng bam, into ens, as Amabā,  
amans, Audiebam audiens,

**A** participle of the future in rus, betokeneth to do  
lyke the infinitiue mode of the actyue voyce, as Ama-  
rurus to loue oꝝ about to loue. And is fourmed of the  
later supyne, by puttyng to rus, as Doctū, docturus.

**A** participle of the preter tense, hath his englishe  
endynge in d, t, oꝝ n, as loued, taught, slayne, and his  
latyn endeth in tus, sus, xus, as Amatus, uisus, nexus,  
and one in uus, as moruus. And is fourmed of the la-  
ter supyne, by puttyng to s, as Lectū lectus.

**A** participle of the future in dus, betokeneth to suf-  
fer lyke the infinitiue mode of the passyue voyce, as  
Amandus to be loued. And it is fourmed of the geny-  
tyue case of the participle of the present tense, by chan-  
gyng tis, into dus, as Legentis legendus. And it is al-  
so found to haue the signification of the present tense,  
as Legendis ueteribus proficis, In readynge olde auc-  
thours thou doest profit.

## eyght parties of speche.

**¶** Of a verbe active, and of a verbe neuter, whiche hath the supines, come. ii. participles, one of the present tense, and an other of the future in rus, as of Amo cometh amans, amaturus, of Curro, currens, cursurus,

**¶** Of a verbe passive whose active hath the supines, come. ii. participles, one of the preter tense, & an other of the future in dus, as of amor, cometh amatus, amandus.

**¶** Of a verbe deponent cometh. iiii. participles, one of the present tense, one of the preter tense, and an other of the future in rus, as of Auxilior, auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliatorus. And if the verbe deponent govern an accusative case after him, it may forme also a participle in dus, as of Loquor, loquendus.

**¶** Of a verbe common cometh. iiii. participles, as of Largior, cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largitusdus.

**¶** Participles of the present tense, be declyned lyke nouns adiectives with. iiii. articles, as hic hec & hoc Amans.

**¶** Participles of other tenses be declyned lyke nouns adiectives of. iiii. diuers endynges, as Amaturus, Amas, Amandus, amum.

## OF AN ADVERBE

**AN ADVERBE** is a parte of speche, ioynted to the verbes to declare his signification.

**¶** Adverbes some be of tyme, as Hodie, cras. Iohm, aliquando.

**¶** Some of place, as Vbi, ibi, hic illic, illic, intrus, foris.  
Some



## An introduction of the

**Some of number, as Semel, bis, ter, quater,**

**Some of order, as Inde, deinde, denique, postremo.**

**Some of askinge or doubtyng, as Cur, quare, unde, quorsum, num, numquid.**

**Some of calling, as Heus, o, ehodum.**

**Some of affirmyng, as Certe, na, profecto, sane, scilicet, licet, esto.**

**Some of denyng, as Non, haud, minime, nequaquam.**

**Some of sweryng, as Pol, & depol, hercle, medius fidius.**

**Some of exhortyng, as Eia, age, agetum.**

**Some of flatteryng, as Sodas, amabo.**

**Some of forbyddyng, as Ne.**

**Some of wylshyng, as Vtinam, si, osi, o.**

**Some of gatheryng together, as Simul, una, pariter, non modo, non solum.**

**Some of parting, as Scorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.**

**Some of choosyng, as Potius, imo.**

**Some of a thyng not fynished, as Pene, fere, vix, modo non.**

**Some of shewyng, as En, ecce.**

**Some of doubtyng, as Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.**

**Some of chaunce, as Forte, fortuito.**

**Some of lykenesse, as Sic, sicut, quasi, celi, tanquam, uelut.**

**Some of quality, as Bene, male, docte, fortiter.**

**Some of quantity, as Multum, parum, minimum, paululum.**

**Some of comparison, as Tam, quam, magis, minus, maximum.**

**Certayne aduerbes be compared, as Docte, doctius, doctissime, Fortiter, fortius, fortissime. Prope, propius, proxime.**

eyght partes of speche.

## OF A CONIUNCTION

**C**ONIUNCTION is a parte of speche, that ioynethe woordes, and sentences together.

**O**f coniunctions, some be copulatiues, as Et, q;, quoq;, atq;, nec, neq;.

**S**ome disunctiues, as Aut, ue, uel, seu, siue.

**S**ome discretiues, as Sed, quidem, autē, uero, at, aut.

**S**ome causales, as Nam, namq;, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quod, quando, quum.

**S**ome conditionalles, as Si, sin, modo, dum, dummodo.

**S**ome exceptiues, as Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, pterq;.

**S**ome interrogatiues, as Ne, an, uerum, necne, anne, nonne.

**S**ome illatiues, as Ergo ideo, igitur, quare, itaq;, proin.

**S**ome aduersatiues, as Et si, quanquam, quis, licet.

**S**ome reddituiues to the same, as Tamen, attamen.

**S**ome electiues, as Quam, ac, atq;.

**S**ome diminutiues, as Saltem, uel.

## OF A PREPOSITION

**P**REPOSITION is a parte of speche moste comonly sette befoze other partes in apposition, as Ad patrem, or in composition, as Indoctus.

These prepositions folowynge serue to the accusatiue case.

*Ad.*

*Ad.*



## An introduction of the

Ad	to,	Extra without,	Post after
Apud	at,	Intra within,	Trans <sup>on the fers</sup> <sup>ther fyde</sup>
Ante	before	Inter betwene,	Ultra beyond,
Aduersus	} agaynst	Infra beneth	Præter besyde
Aduersū		Iuxta <sup>besyde oꝝ</sup> <sup>nigh to</sup>	Supra about
Cis	} on this side	Ob for,	Circiter about
Citra		Pone behynd	Vsq̃ vntyl
Circum	} about	Per by oꝝ thugh	Secus by
Circa		Prope nigh	Versus toward
Contra	agaynst	Propter for	Penes <sup>in the</sup> <sup>power.</sup>
Erga toward		Secundum after	

¶ Where note that uersus, is sette after his casuall woꝝde, as Londinum uersus, Towarde London. And lykewylse map penes be set also.

¶ These prepositions folowynge, serue to the ablative case.

A	}	from oꝝ	Pro	for	
Ab			Præ	before oꝝ in compariso	
Abs		fro	Palam	openly	
Cum		with	Sine	}	without
Coram		<sup>before oꝝ</sup> <sup>in presence</sup>	Absq;		
Clam		privily	Tenus	vntyll oꝝ vnto.	
De	}	of oꝝ fro			
E					
Ex					

¶ Where note that if the casuall woꝝde toynded with tenus, be the plurall number, it shal be putte in the genitive case and be sette before tenus, as Aurium tenus, Tip to the eares.

These

eyght parties of speche.

**T**hese prepositions folowynge serue to bothe cases,  
as In, with this signe to, to the ablatyue case, as

In urbem, into the city.

In, without this sygne to, to the ablatyue, as

In te spes est, my hope is in the.

Sub noctem, a lyttell before nyght.

Sub iudice lis est, the matter is before the iudge.

Super lapidem, vpon a stone.

Super uiridi fronde, vpon grene leaues

Subter terram, vnder the earthe.

Subter aqua, vnder the water.

## OF AN INTERIECTION



**A**N INTERIECTION is a parte of  
speche, which betokeneth a passion of the  
mynde, vnder an vnperfect voyce.

**S**ome are of myrth, as Euax, uah.

**S**ome of sorowe: as Heu, hei.

**S**ome of drede, as Atar.

**S**ome of maruailling, as Pape.

**S**ome of disdaining, as Hem, uah.

**S**ome of humyng, as Apage.

**S**ome of prayng, as Euge.

**S**ome of scornynge, as Hai.

**S**ome of exclamation, as Proh deum atque hominum  
fidem. O.

**S**ome of cursynge, as Ve, malum.

**S**ome of laughynge, as Hah, ha, he.

**S**ome of callynge, as Eho, oh, io, heus. o.

**S**ome of silence, as Au. And suche other.



# GODLY LESSONS

for Chylde:en.



**I**T IS THE FYRST  
poynte of wysedome, to knowe  
thy selfe.

Primus est sapientie gradus te ipsum  
noscere.

fear of the Lorde, is the begyn-  
nyng of wysedome.

Initium sapientie timor domini.

**T**here is no manne that synneth not.

Non est homo qui non peccet.

**I**f we saye we be fautelesse we deceyue out selues, and  
truthe is not in vs.

Si dixerimus peccatum uon habemus, nos ipsos fallimus,  
& ueritas in nobis non est.

**S**o God loued the worlde, that he gaue his only be-  
gotten soonne, that none whiche beleueth in hym,  
shuld perishe, but enioye euerlastyng lyfe.

Sic deus dilexit mundū, ut filium suum unigenitū daret, ut  
omnis qui credit in eum, non pereat, sed habeat uitam  
æternam.

**C**hriste is the lambe of God, whiche taketh away the  
synnes of the worlde.

Christus est agnus dei, qui tollit peccata mundi.

**T**here is none other name vnder heauen, giuen vnto  
menne, by the whiche we must be saued.

Non est aliud nomen sub cælo datum hominibus, in quo  
oporreat non saluos fieri.

**H**e that hath my commandmentes, and kepeth theim,  
it is he that loueth me.

Qui

## Godly lessons for children.

Qui habet præcepta mea, & seruat ea, ille est qui diligit me.  
Ye be my frēdes, if ye do what so euer I cōmand you.  
Vos amici mei estis, si feceritis quæcunque ego præcipio  
uobis.

I gyue you a newe commaundement, to loue eche o-  
ther, as I haue loued you.

Præceptum nouum do uobis ut diligatis mutuo, sicut di-  
lexi uos.

Not the herers of the lawe be iust befoze god, but they  
that expresse the lawe in theyr woꝝkes, shall be coun-  
ted iuste.

Non qui audiunt legem iusti sunt apud deum, sed qui le-  
gem factis expriment, iusti habebuntur.

Honour thy father and mother, that thou mayest doo  
well, and lyue long vpon the earthe.

Honora patrem & matrem, ut bene tibi sit, & sis longeuus  
in terra.

Be subiect to the kyng, as to the moſte excellent, and  
to his deputies, whiche be sent of hym.

Regi subditi estote tanquam præcellenti, & præſidibus ut  
qui ab eo mittantur.

Dooe reuerence to age.

Coram cano capite aſurge.

Thou ſhalte not hurte no wydowe, ne none that is  
fatherleſſe.

Viduae & pupillo non nocebis.

Thou ſhalt vpbayed no ſtraungler.

Aduenſ non exprobrabis.

Nothyng is gyuen more truly to Chyiſte, than that  
that is gyuen to the poore.

Nihil uerius datur Chriſto, q̃ quod egenis confertur.

f.iii.

Se



## Godly lessons for children.

**Se not whā thou giuest, haue an eie whā thou takest.**

*Da cecus, accipe oculus.*

**A good conscience, is a sure defence.**

*Murus cneus sana conscientia,*

**Be in dede, as thou dooest pretende.**

*Quod uideri uis esto.*

**It is trewe honour to be woꝛshypped foꝛ vertue.**

*Verus honor est uenerari ob uirtutem,*

**It is trewe gloꝛy, to be well reported foꝛ vertue.**

*Vera gloria est bene audire ob uirtutem.*

**It is trewe nobilitye to be lyke in conditpons to the good parentes.**

*Vera nobilitas est, bonis parentibus esse moribus similis.*

**It is trewe power to haue many whome thou mayste doo foꝛ.**

*Vera potentia est, habere multos quibus probe consulas.*

**There is no stronger defence, than fapthfull frendes.**

*Nullum potentius satellitium, quam amici fideles.*

**Frendeshyppe is the sauce of lyfe.**

*Sal uitæ amicitia.*

**There is no true frendshyp but emong good menne.**

*Vera amicitia non est nisi inter bonos.*

**Pleasure is the bayte of myschiefes.**

*Voluptas malorum esca.*

**Memoꝛy is made weake with delycates.**

*Memoria delitijs enervatur.*

**Dyuers meates be noysome to man, but dyuers sauces moꝛe noysome.**

*Varieras ciborum homini pestilens, pestilentior condimentorum.*

**Wyne is popson to the synewes, and the destruction of memoꝛy.**

*Vinum*

## eyght partes of speche.

Vinum nervorum uenenum & memoria mors est.

Gaye garmentes prouoke to pryde.

Culta uestimenta sunt instrumenta superbia.

Be not asshamed to learne thynges that thou knowest not.

Quæ ignoras ne pudeat querere.

Learne of fooles to be moze ware.

Ex stultis disce quo fias canior.

Learne of wylse men that thou mayest be the better.

Ex sapientibus disce quo fias melior.

Tyme ought to be moche sette by.

Magno æstimandum tempus.

Truthe is the doughter of tyme.

Veritas temporis filia.

A trew man is beleued, yea though he lye.

Veraci creditur & mentienti.

A lyer is not beleued, though he swere.

Mendaci non creditur ne iurato quidem.

Let no daye scape without profite.

Nullus prætereat sine linea dies.

## THE CONCORDES of laryne speche.

**I**f the due ioyning of woordes in construction, it is to be vnderstande, that in latyn speche there be. iiii. concordies. The first betwene the nominatiue case and the verbe. The second betwene the substantiue and the adiectiue. The thirde betwene the antecedent and the relatiue.

**T**o whan an englyshe is gyuen to be made in latyn, loke



The construction of the  
loke out the principall verbe. If there be mo verbes  
then one in a sentence, the fyrst is the principall verbe,  
except it be the infinitiue mode, o; haue before it a re-  
latiue, as that, whome, whiche: o; a coniunction, as  
ut that, cum whan, si if, o; suche other.

**W**hen ye haue found the verbe, aske this question  
whoo, o; what, and that wo;de that answereth to the  
question, shalbe the nominatiue case to the verbe.  
Whiche nominatiue case shal in making and constru-  
ing latiue, be sette before the verbe, excepte in askyng  
a question, and then the nominatiue is sette after the  
verbe o; after the sygne of the verbe, as Amas tu? lo-  
uest thou? Venit ne rex? Doeth the kyng comen.

The fyrst concorde.

**A** verbe personall agreeth with his nominatiue  
case, in number and person, as The mayster redeth  
ye regard not, Praeceptor legit, nos vero negligitis.

**W**here note that the first person is moze woo;thy  
then the seconde, and the seconde moze woo;thy than  
the thiid.

**M**any nominatiue cases singular with a conjun-  
tion copulatiue commyng betwene them, wol haue a  
verbe plurall, withche verbe plurall, shall agre in per-  
son, with the nominatiue case of the mo;ste worthy per-  
son, as I and thou be in sauegard: Ego & tu sumus in  
tuto. Thou and thy father are in iopardie: Tu & pa-  
ter periclitamini. Thy father and thy maister haue sent  
for the, Pater & praceptor accersunt te.

**W**hen a verbe commeth betwene two nominatiue  
cases of dyuers numbres, the verbe may indifferently  
acco;de with eyther of them, so that they be bothe of  
one persone, as Amantium ire amoris reintegratio est.

The

### eyght parties of speche.

The falling out of louers is a renewyng of loue. *Quid enim nisi uora supersunt?* For what remaineth sauynge onely prayers.

### The seconde concorde.

¶ When ye haue an adiectiue, aske this question who or what, and that that answereth to the question shall be the substantiue.

¶ The nowne adiectiue agreeth with his substantiue, in case, gender, and number, as *I sure frende is tyled in a doubtfull matter, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.*

¶ The wylse particyples and pronowres be ioyned with substantiues, as *I manne armed, Homo armatus, a fiede to be tyllid, ager colendus, this manne, hic uir, it is my mayster, meus herus est.*

¶ Here note that the masculyne gender, is moze woorthy then the feminine, and the feminine moze woorthy than the neuter.

¶ Many substantiues singular, with a coniunction copulatiue commyng betwene them, wyl haue an adiectiue plurall, whiche adiectiue shall agree with the substantiue of mozte woorthy gender, as *The king and the quene blessed, Rex & regina beati.*

### The thirde concorde.

¶ When ye haue a relatiue, aske this question, who or what, and that that answereth to the question, shall be the antecedente, whiche is a woorde that goeth before the relative, and is reherced again of the relative.

¶ The relatiue agreeth with his antecedente, in gender, number, and person, as *That manne is wylse that spebeth fewe, uir sapit qui pauca loquitur.*

¶

When



## The construction of the

**W**han this enlyſhe that, may be turned into this englyſhe whiche, it is a relative, otherwyle it is a conjunction, whiche in latyne is called *q*, oꝛ *ut*, and it may elegantly be put away by turnynge the nominatiue caſe into the accuſatiue, and the verbe into the infinitiue mode, as *I am glabbe that thou arte in good helth*, *Gaudeo quod tu bene uales*, *gaudeo te bene ualere*. *I byd the to go hens*, *Iubeo ut abeas*, *Iubeo te abire*.

**M**any antecedentes ſingular, haupng a conjunction copulatiue betwene theym, wyll haue a relative plurall whiche relatiue ſhal agree with the antecedent of the moſte woꝛthy gender, as *The rule and dignitie whiche thou haſte requyꝛed*, *Imperium & dignitas quæ petiſti*. Foꝛ in thynges not apte to haue life the neuter gender is moſte woꝛthy, yea and in ſuche caſe though the ſubſtantyues oꝛ antecedentes be of the maſculyne oꝛ of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter, yet may the adiectiue oꝛ relative be put in the neuter gender, as *The bowe and arrowes be good*, *Arcus & calami ſunt bona*. *The bowe and arrowes which thou haſt broken*, *Arcus & calami quæ fregiſti*.

### The caſe of the relative.

**W**han there cometh no nominatiue caſe betwene the relatiue and the verbe, the relative ſhall be the nominatiue caſe to the verbe, as, *wꝛetched is that perſon, whiche is in loue with money*, *Mifer eſt qui nummos admiratur*.

**B**ut whan there cometh a nominatiue caſe betwene the relatiue and the verbe, the relatiue ſhall be ſuche caſe, as the verbe wyll haue after hym, as *Happie is he, whom other mennes harmes do make to beware*, *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*.

whan

## eyght partes of speche.

**W**hen a relative commeth betwene two substantiues of dyuerse genders, it maye indifferently accorde with epyther of theym, as *The byrde whiche is called a sparowe, Avis quę passer appellatur, or Avis qui passer appellatur.*

**W**hen interrogatiues and infinites, folowe the rule of the relative, as *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quorū, &c.* which euer come before the verbe, lyke the relative, as *Hei mihi qualis erat, talis erat, qualē numq̃ uidi.*

### Construction of novvnes substantiues.

**W**hen .ii. substantiues come together betokenyng dyuerse thynges, the later shall be the genitive case, as *The eloquence of Cicero, Facundia Ciceronis, The booke of Vergile, Codex Vergilij. A louer of studies, Amator studiorum. The opinion of Plato, Dogma Platonis.*

**B**ut if they belonge both to one thyng, they shalbe putte bothe in one case, as *My father beyng a manne, loueth me a chylde, Pater meus uir, amat me puerum.*

**W**hen the englyshe of this worde *res*, is putte with an adiectiue, ye may put away *res*, and put the adiectiue in the neuter gender like a substantiue, as *Many thynges haue letted me, Multa me impediuerunt.*

**A**n adiectiue in the neuter gender, put a lone without a substantiue, standeth for a substantiue, and may haue a genitive case after him, as if it were a substantiue, as *Hoche gaynes, Multum lucri. Howe much busynesse, Quantum negocij. That werke, Id operis.*

**T**he praple or dispraple of a thyng is vsed diuersly, but moste commonly in the ablative, or in the genitive case, as *A childe of a good towardnesse, Puer bonae indolis.*



## The construction of the

**O**pus & usus, latyne for nede, requyre an ablatyue case, as *I haue nede of thy iudgemente*, *Opus est mihi tuo iudicio*. *My sonne hath nede of twentie poundes*, *Viginti minis usus est filio*.

## Construction of adiectiues.

### The genitiue case.

**A**diectiues that sygnifie desyre, knowlege, remembrance, or contrary wise, and suche lyke, requyre a genitiue case, as *Couetous of money*, *Cupidus auri*. *Expert of warfare*, *Peritus belli*. *Ignorant of all thynges*, *Ignarus omnium*. *Bolde of hearte*, *Fidens animi*. *Doubtfull of mynde*, *Dubius mentis*. *Mynde full of that is paste*, *Memor preteriti*. *Accused of thefte*, *Reus furti*.

**N**ownes participes, and certayne interrogatiues, with certayn nownes of nounder, requyre a genitiue case, as *Aliquis*, *uter*, *neurer*, *nemo*, *nullus*, *solus*, *unus*, *medius*, *quisque*, *quisquis*, *quicunque*, *quidam*, *quis* for *aliquis*, or *quis*, an interrogatiue, *unus*, *duo*, *tres*. &c. *Primus*, *secundus*, *tertius*. &c. as *Aliquis nostrum*, *Primus omnium*.

**W**han a question is asked, *I* shall answere by the same case and tense, that the question was asked by, as *Cuius est fundus? vicini*. *Quid agitur in ludo literario? studetur*. Excepte the question be asked by *Cuius*, a, um, as *Cuia est sententia? Ciceronis*. Or by a woode that maye gouerne dyuerse cases, as *Quanti emisti librum? paruo*. Or excepte *I* must answere by one of these possessiues, *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *uester*, as *Cuius est domus? non uestra, sed nostra*.

**N**ownes of the comparatyue and the superlatyue degree, put participiely, that is to say, with this english  
of

## eyght parties of speche.

of, oꝛ among, after them, requyre a genitiue case, as  
Of the eares the left is the softer, Aurium mollior est si-  
nistra. Cicero the moste eloquent of oratours, Cicero  
oratorum eloquentissimus.

**C**ownes of the comparatiue degree, hauyng than  
oꝛ by after them, wyll haue an ablatiue case, as Frigi-  
deor glacie, More coulde than yce. Doctior multo, bet-  
ter learned by a greatte deale. Vno pede altior, higher  
by a foote.

*me multo* The datiu case.

**A**diectiues that betoken profite oꝛ disprofite, lyke-  
nesse, vnlykenesse, pleasure, submittyng, oꝛ belonging  
to any thyng, requyre a datiu case, as Labour is pro-  
fitable to the bodye, Labor est utilis corpori. Equall  
to Hector, Aequalis Hectori. fitte for watte, Idoneus bel-  
lo. Pleasaunt to all persons, Iucundus omnibus. Sup-  
pliaunt to his father, Parenti supplex. Propre to me,  
Mihi proprium. Lyke wyse nownes of the passiue spg-  
nification in bilis, and participialles in dus, as flebilis  
flendus omnibus, to be lamented of all menne, formida-  
bilis formidandus hosti, to be feared of his enemye.

The accusatiue case.

**T**he measure of length, bzeadth, oꝛ thychkenesse of  
any thyng, is putte after adiectiues in the accusatiue  
case, and sometyme in the ablatiue case, as Turris alia  
centum pedes, A toure an hundred foote high. Arbor la-  
ta tres digitos, A tree thye syngers brode. Liber crassus  
tres pollices, uel tribus pollicibus, a boke thye ynches  
thicke.

The ablatiue case.

**A**diectiues signifieng fulnesse, emptinesse, plentie



## The construction of the

oꝝ wantyng, require an ablatiue case, and sometyme a genitiue, as *Copia abundans. Crura thymo plena. Vaciua ira, iræ, ab ira. Nulla epistola inanis re aliqua. Ditiſſimus agri. Stultorum plena ſunt omnia. Quis niſi mentis inops oblatum reſpuat aurum? Integer uitæ ſcelerisq; purus. Non eget Mauri iaculis nec arcu. Eſpera omnium, Corpus inane animæ.*

**T**heſe adiectiues, *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus,* with ſuche other, wil haue an ablatiue caſe, as *Dignus honore, Captus oculis. Virtute præditus, Paucis contentus.*

## Construction of the pronovvne.

**T**heſe genitiue caſes of primatiues, *mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, & ueſtri,* be vſed whan ſufferyng is ſignified, as *Pars tui, Amor mei*: but whan doyng is ſignified, *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and ueſter,* be vſed, as *Ars tua. Imago tua.*

**T**heſe genitiue caſes, *Noſtrum, ueſtrum,* be vſed after diſtributiues, partitiues, comparatiues, and ſuperlatiues, as *Nemo ueſtrum, aliquis noſtrum, maior ueſtrum, maximus natu noſtrum.*

## Construction of the verbe, and fyrſte vvith the nominatiue caſe.

**S**um, forem, ſio, exiſto, and certayne verbes paſſiues, as *Vocor, ſalutor,* and verbes of behauiour oꝝ geſture, as *Bibo, cubo, dormio,* wyl haue ſuche caſe after them as they haue befoze them, as *Fama eſt malum. Malus cultura ſit bonus. Cræſus uocatur diues. Horatius ſalutatur poeta. Virtus clara æternaq; habetur. Dormit ſecurus. Bibit ieiunus. Petrus ſtudet uideri diues. Malo me diuitem eſſe quam haberi.*

The

eyght partes of speche.

The Genitiue case.

**T**his verbe Sum, betokenyng possession oꝝ pertey-  
nyng to any thyng, wyl haue a genitiue case, as *hæc*  
*uestis est patris*. *Inspientis est dicere, non putaram*.

Except these nominatiue cases, *meum, tuum, suum, nos-*  
*trum, uestrum*, as *Meum est iniuriam non adferre, tuum*  
*est iuxta omnia pati*.

**V**erbes that betoken to esteeme oꝝ regarde, require  
genitiue case, as *Parui ducitur probitas, Maximi pen-*  
*ditur nobilitas*.

**V**erbes of accusyng, condemnynge, oꝝ warnyng, &  
verbes of contrary signification, wyl haue a genitiue  
case, oꝝ an ablatiue of the cause, most commonly with-  
out a preposition, but sometyme with a preposition, as  
*Hic furti se alligat uel furto, admonuit me errati uel errato*.  
*De pecunijs repetundis damnatus est*.

*Satago, misereor, miseresco*, require a genitiue case, as  
*Rerum suarum satagit. Miserere mei deus*.

**R**eminiscor, obliuiscor, memini, wyl haue a genitiue  
oꝝ an accusatiue case, as *Reminiscor historiz, obliuiscor*  
*carminis, Recordor pueritiam, Obliuiscor lectionem. Me-*  
*mini tui uel de te, I speake of the. Memini te, I remem-*  
*bze the*.

**E**geo, indigeo tui uel te, I haue nede of the. *Proior*  
*urbis, I conquer the cite. Potior uoto, I obtayn my*  
*delyze*.

The datiu case.

**A**ll maner of verbes put acquisitiuely, that is to  
say, with these tokens to, oꝝ for, after them, wyl haue  
a datiu case, as *Non omnibus dormio, I slepe not to al*  
*menne. Huic habeo non tibi, I haue it for this manne,*  
*and not for the*.



## The construction of the

**To this rule dothe belong also verbes betokenynge**

**To profit or disprofit, as**

**To compare, as**

**Commodo  
Incommodo  
Noceo**

**Comparo  
Compono  
Confero.**

**To geue or restore, as**

**To promise or to pay, as**

**To commaund, or to bid, as**

**Dono  
Reddo  
Refero**

**Promitto  
Pollicior  
Soluo**

**Impero  
Indico  
Monstro**

**To trust, as**

**To obey or to be against, as**

**To threaten or to be angry,**

**Fido  
Confido  
Fidē habeo**

**Obedio  
Adulor  
Repugno**

**Minor  
Indignor  
Iraſcor**

**¶ Sum, with his compoundes, except possum, also verbes compounded with Satis, bene, and male, as Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: finally certayne verbes compounded with these prepositions, Pre, ad, con, sub, an, post, ob, in, & inter, wyl haue a datyue case, as Preluce, o, adiaceo, commigro, suboleo, antesto, posthabeo, obijcio, insulto, intersero.**

**Est, put for habeo, wyl haue a datyue case, as Est tibi mater. Also Sum and many other verbes wyl haue a double datyue case, as Sum tibi p̄sidio. Do tibi uestem pignori. Verto hoc tibi uirto. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.**

## The accusatiue case.

**¶ Verbes transitiues, are all such as haue after them an accusatiue case of the sufferer, whether they be actiues, common, or deponentes, as Vsus promptos facit. Fœminæ ludificantur uiros. Largitur pecuniam.**

**Also verbes neuters may haue an accusatiue case of theyr owne signification, as Endimionis somnum dormis. Gaudeo gaudium. Viuo uitam.**

**¶ Verbes of askynge, teachyng, and arrapeng, wyl haue**

## eyght parties of speche.

haue two accusatiue cases, one of the sufferer, and the other of the thing, as *Rogo te pecuniam, Doceo te litteras, quod te iam dudum horror, Exuo me gladium:*

### The ablatiue case.

**E**l verbes require an ablatiue case of the instrumente or of the cause, or of the maner of doyng, as *Ferit eum gladio, Taceo metu, Sūma eloquentia causam egit.*

The worde of price is put after verbes in the ablatiue case, as *Vendidi auro, Emptus sum argento.* except these genitiues, whan they be put alone without substantiues, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantius, tantidem, quantius, quantiliber, quanticumq;* as *Quanti mercatus es hūc equum? Certe pluris quam uellem.*

**V**erbes of plenty or scarcenes, fylling or emptyng, lodng or unlodng, wll haue an ablatiue case, as *Affluis opibus, Cares uirtute, Expleo te fabulis, Spoliaui me bonis oibus, Oneras stomachum cibo, Leuabo te hoc onere.* Likewise *Fungor, fruor, letor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, uescor.*

**V**erbes that betoken receiuyng, distance, or taking away, wll haue an ablatiue case with *a, ab, e, ex, or de,* as *Accepi litteras a Petro, Audiui a nuncio, Longe distat a nobis, Eripui te a malis.* And this ablatiue may be turned into the dative, as *Subtraxit mihi cingulum.*

**V**erbes of comparison or excedng, maye haue an ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the measure of excedng, as *Prefero hunc multo, Paulo illum superat.*

**A** nomine or a pronome substantiue, topped with a participle, expessed or vnderstand, and hauing none other woorde, wherof it may be goierued, shall be put in the ablatiue case absolute, as *The byng comynge, the enemies fled, Rege hemente hostes fugerunt.* I be

pug



The construction of the  
png captayne, thou shalt overcome, Me duce uinces,  
And it may be resolved by any of these woordes, Dum,  
cum, quando, si, quanquam, or postquam, as Rege ueniens  
te, i. dum ueniret rex. Me duce. i. si ego dux fuero.

### Construction of passives.

**T**he verbe passyue wyl haue after hym an ablatyue  
case, with a preposition, or sometime a datyue, of the do  
er, as Vergilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur. And the  
same ablatyue or datyue shalbe the nominatyue case to  
the verbe, if it be made by the actyue, as Ego lego Vergi  
lium, Petas tu famam.

### Gerundes.

**T**Gerundes and Supines wyl haue suche case, as  
the verbes that they come of, as Ocium scribendi lites  
ras, Ad consulendum tibi, Auditum poetas.

### Di.

**T**he gerunde in Di, is put after certayne substan  
tiues, as Studium, causa, tempus. Ocium, occasio, libido,  
Spes, oportunitas, uoluptas, Modus, gestus, satietas, Pos  
testas, licentia, consuetudo, Consilium, uis, norma. Amor,  
cupido, locus, And others lyke.

**I**t cometh also after certayn adiectiues, as Cupis  
dus uisendi, Certus eundi. Peritus medicandi, Gnarus  
bellandi.

### Do.

**W**han I haue the englyshe of the participle of the  
present tense with this signe of, or with, commyng af  
ter a notwne adiectiue, it shal in latyne makyng, be put  
in the gerund in Do, as Defessus sum ambulando.

**A**lso the englyshe of the participle of the presente  
tense, comming without a substantiue, with this signe  
in or by, before hym, shal in latyne makyng be put in  
the

eyght partes of speche.

the gerunde in Do, as Ceter dando, subleuando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando, totum hunc consumunt diem.

And the gerund in Do, is vsed eyther without a preposition, or with one of these prepositions A, ab, de, E, ex, cum, in, as Deterrēt a bibendo, ab amando, Cogitat de esdendo, Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo coniuncta est.

D V M.

**T**he englishe of the infinitiue mode commynge after a reason, and shewing a cause of the reason, maye be put in the gerund in dum, as Dies mihi ut satis sit ad agendum, uereor.

**T**he gerund in dum, is vsed after one of these prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante, as Ad capiendum hostes, ob, uel propter redimendum captiuos, Inter cernandum. Ante damnandam.

**A**nd whan ye haue this englishe muste, or ought, in a reason, where it semeth to be made by this verbe oportet, it maye be put in the gerund in dum, with this verbe est. And than the word that in the englishe semeth to be the nominatiue case, shall be put in the dative case, as I must goo heng, Abeundum est mihi.

**Supines.**

**T**he firste supine hath the actiue signification, and is put after verbes and participles that betoken movinge to a place, as Hoc cubitum, Spectatum admittit sum teheatis amici.

**T**he later supine hath the passiue signification, & is putte after nouns adiectiues, and such like, as Dignus, indignus, Turpis, sordidus, Prociuis, facilis. Odiosus, inuisibilis, optimus. And this supine maye also be turned into the infinitiue mode passiue, as It may be

pass.

indiffe.



The construction of the  
indifferenttpe, sayde in latyne Facile factu, oꝝ facile fieri,  
Easie to be doone. Turpe dictu, oꝝ turpe dici, vnho-  
nelle to be spoken.

### **The Tyme.**

**N**ownes that betoken parte of tyme, be common-  
ly vsed in the ablatiue case, as Nocte uigilas, Luce dor-  
mis, but nownes that betoken continual terme of time  
be vsed commonly in the accusatiue case, as Sexaginta  
annos natus, Hyemem totam steris.

### **Space of place.**

**N**ownes that betoken space betwene place and place,  
be comonly put in the accusatiue case, as Pedē hinc ne  
discesseris, goo thou not a foote from this same place.

### **A place.**

**N**ownes appellatiues oꝝ names of great places,  
be put with a preposition, if they folowe a verbe that  
signifieth, in a place, to a place, from a place, oꝝ by a  
place, as Viuo in Anglia, Veni per Galliam in Italiam.  
Proficiscor ex urbe.

**I**n a place, oꝝ at a place, if the place be a proper  
name of the fyrste declenſon, oꝝ seconde, and the syn-  
gular number, shalbe put in the genitiue case, as Vix-  
it Londini, Studuit Oxonię. And these nownes Humi,  
domi, militiæ, belli, be lykewyse vsed, as Procumbit hu-  
mi bos, Militie enutritus est, Domi belliq; ociosi uiuitis.  
But if the place be the thirde declenſon oꝝ the plurall  
number, it shall be put in the datyue oꝝ in the ablattue  
case, as Militauit Carthagini oꝝ Carthagine, Athenis na-  
tus est. Likewyse we say, Ruri oꝝ rure educatus est.

**T**o a place if the place be a proper name, it shall be  
put in the accusatiue case without a preposition, as Eo  
Romā. Likewyse Confero me domum, Recipio me rus,  
from

eyght partes of speche.

From a place, or by a place. if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablatyue case without a prepositiō, as Discessit Londino. Profectus est Londino, uel per Londinum, Cantabrigiam. Domus and rus, be vsed lyke wyse, as Abijt domo, Rure reuersus est.

### Impersonalles.

**A** verbe impersonall hath no nominatiue case before hym, and this worde *It*, commonly is his sygne. ¶ Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a genityue case of all casuall wordes, excepte Mea, tua, sua, nostra, uestra, and cuia, as Interest omnium recte agere. Tua refert reipsum nosse.

**C**ertayne impersonalles requyre a datyue case, as Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constar, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, uacat, accidit, conuenit, contigit, and other lyke.

**S**ome wyl haue an accusatyue case only, as Delectat, decet, iuuat, oportet, some besyde the accusatiue wil haue also a genitiue, as poenitet, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet, piget, as Nostri nosmet poenitet. Me ciuitatis tædet. Pudet me negligentia. Miseret me tui.

**A** verbe impersonall of the passyue voyce, hath like case, as other verbes passyues haue, as Bene fit multis à principe, yet many tymes the case is not expessed but vnderstande, as Maxima uicertatur.

**W**hen a dede is signified to be done of manye, the verbe beyng a verbe neuter, we may chaunge the verbe neuter in to the impersonalle in rus, as In ignem posita est, fletur, &c. ¶ A Participle.

**P**articiples gouerne suche case as the verbe that they come of, as Fruiturus amicis, Consulens tibi, Diligendus ab omnibus.

**H**ere note that participles may folow maner wayes



The construction of the  
 be changed into nownes. The fyrst is, whan the voice  
 of a participle is constiued with an other case then the  
 verbe that it commeth of, as, Appetens vini, greedie of  
 wyne. The seconde, when it is compounded with a pre-  
 position, which p̄ verbe that it cometh of, can not be co-  
 pouned withal, as Indoctus, innocens. The third whan  
 it fourmeth all the degrees of comparison, as Amans,  
 amantior, amantissimus, Doctus, doctior, doctissimus. The  
 folwerth when it hath no respect no; expresse difference  
 of tyme, as Scripturus, about to wyte, Homo laudatus,  
 a man laudable. Puer amandus, i. amari dignus, a chylde  
 woo;the to be loued. And al these are called nownes  
 participiall.

¶ Participles whan they be changed in to nownes,  
 requyre a genitiue case, as Fugitans litium, Indoctus pi-  
 la, Cupientissimus tu, Lactis abundans.

¶ These participiall voyces Perosus, Exosus, Pertes-  
 sus, haue alwayes the actiue signification, and gouern  
 an accusatiue case, as Exosus sentiam, hatpng cruelty.  
 Vitam pertesus, werie of the life.

The aduerbe.

¶ Aduerbes of quantity, tyme, and place, do requyre  
 a genitiue case, as Multum lucri, Tunc temporis, Vbi-  
 que gentium.

¶ Certain aduerbes wyl haue a datyue case, lyke as  
 the nownes that they come of, as Venit obuiam illi, Ca-  
 nit similiter huic.

¶ These datyues be vsed aduerbiaily, Tempori, luci,  
 uesper, as Tempori surgendum, Vesper cubandum, La-  
 ce laborandum.

¶ Certaine aduerbes wyl haue an accusatiue case, of  
 the prepositions that they come of, as Propius urbem,  
 Proxis

## eyght partes of speche.

proxime castra.

**W**here note that prepositions, when they be sette without a case, oꝛ els doo fourme the degrees of comparison, be chaunged into aduerbes.

### The Coniunction,

**C**onjunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues, and these fower: *Quam, nisi, præterquam, an,* couple lyke cases, as *Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales, Studui Romæ & Athenis.* and sometyme they be put betwene byuers cases, as *Est liber meus & fratris, Eui fundum centum nummis & pluris.*

**C**onjunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues most commonly ioyne lyke modes and tenses togyther, as *Petrus & Ioannes precabantur, & docebant.* And sometyme otherwyle, as *Et habetur & referetur à me gratia.*

### Præposition.

**S**ometime this preposition *in,* is not expessed but vnderstanded as the casuall worde neuerthelesse put in the ablatyue case, as *Habeo te loco parentis. i. in loco.*

**A** beete compounde sometyme requyeth the case of the prepositiō, that he is compounded with, as *Ex eo domo, Prætereo te in salutatum, Adeo petrum.*

### The Interiection.

**C**ertayne interiections requyre a nominatiue case, as *O festus dies hominis.* Certain a datyue, as *Hei mihi.* Certaine an accusatyue, as *Heu stirpem inuisam.* Certaine a vocatyue, as *Proh sancte Iupiter.*

And the same *proh,* wyl haue also an accusatiue, as *Proh deum atq; hominum fidem.*

FINIS.



GVILIELMI Lillii ad suos discipulos monita  
pædagogica, seu carmen de moribus.

**V** I mihi discipulus puer es, cupis atq; doceri,  
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.  
Mane citus lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum:  
Templa petas supplex, & uenerare deum.  
Attamen in primis facies sit lota, manusq;  
Sint nitida uestes, comptaq; cæsaries,  
Desidiam fugiens, cum te schola nostra uocarit  
Adsis, nulla pigre sit tibi causa moræ.  
Me præceptorem cum uideris ore saluta,  
Et condiscipulos ordine quosq; tuos.  
Tu quoq; fac sedeas ubi te sedisse iubemus,  
Inq; loco, nisi sis iussus abire, mane.  
At magis ut quisq; doctrine munere claret,  
Sic magis is clara sede locandus erit.  
Stilpellum, calami, attramentum, charta, libelli,  
Sint semper studijs arma parata tuis.  
Si quid dictabo scribes, at singula recte,  
Nec macula aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.  
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis,  
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.  
Sepe recognoscas tibi lecta, animoq; reuoluas,  
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.  
Qui dubitat, qui sepe rogat, mea dicta tenebit,  
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.  
Disce puer quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,  
Ne mens te infimulet conscia desidæ.  
Sisq; animo attentus, quid enim docuisse iurabit,  
Si mea non firmo pectore uerba premis?

## Carmen de moribus.

Nihil am difficile est, quod non solertia uincat:  
Inuigila, & parata est gloria militis.  
Nam ueluti flores tellus nec semina profert,  
Quin sit continuo uicta labore manus.  
Sic puer ingenium si non exercitet ipsum  
Tempus & amittit, spem simul ingenij.  
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,  
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas.  
In cumbens studio submissa uoce loqueris:  
Nobis dum reddis, uoce canorus eris.  
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad unquem:  
Singula & abiecto uerba redde libro.  
Nec uerbum quisque dicturo suggerat ullam:  
Quod puero exitium non mediocriter parit.  
Si quicquid rogo, sic respondete studebis,  
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.  
Non lingua celeri nimis aut laudabere tarda,  
Est uirtus medium, quod tenuisse iuuat.  
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquere latine.  
Et scopulos ueluti barbara uerba fuge.  
Præterea socios quoties te cunctique rogabunt,  
Instrue, & ignaros ad mea uota trahe.  
Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,  
Ipse breui reliquis doctior esse potest.  
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere grammaticastros,  
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquij.  
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,  
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.  
Grammaticas recte si uis cognoscere leges,  
Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui.  
Addiscas ueterum clarissima dicta uirorum,  
Et quos autores turba latina docet.



## Guil. Lilli monita pedagogica.

Nunc te Vergilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,  
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus.  
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia uidit:  
Cerrat & in tenebris uiuere Cimmerijs,  
Sunt quos delectat studio uirtutis honestæ  
Posthabito, nugis tempora conterere.  
Sunt quibus est cordi manibus pedibus ue sodales,  
Aut alio quouis sollicitare modo.  
Est alius qui se dum clarum sanguine iactet,  
Insulso reliquis exprobet ore genus.  
Te tam praua sequi nolim uestigia morum  
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.  
Nil dabis aut uendes, nil permutabis, emes ue  
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feras.  
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,  
Mitte alijs, puerum nil nisi pura decent.  
Clamor, rixa, ioci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,  
Sint procul a uobis, Martis & arma procul.  
Nil pœnitus dices quod turpe aut non sit honestum,  
Est uitæ ac pariter ianua lingue necis.  
Ingens crede nefas cuiq̃ maledicta referte,  
Iurare aut magni numina sacra dei.  
Deniq; seruabis res omnes atq; libellos,  
Et tecum quoties isq; rediscq; feras.  
Effuge uel causas faciunt quæcunq; nocentem,  
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

✚FINIS✚

# CHRISTIANI HOMINIS

INSTITVTVM PER ERASMV

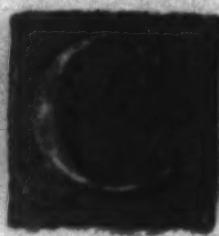
ROTTERODAMVM.

Ad Galat. 5.

Valet in Christo fides quæ per dilectionē operatur.

FIDES.

CREDO. PRIMVS ARTICVLVS.



Confiteor primum ore pio, uenerorq; fideli  
Mente deum patrē, uel nutu cuncta potentē.  
Hunc, qui stelligeri spaciosa uolumina cœli,  
Et solidum omniparę telluris cōdidit orbem,

ET IN IESVM. II.

Eius item gnatum IESVM cognomine CHRISTVM,  
Quem dominum nobis agnoscimus ac ueneramur.

QVI CONCEPTVS. III.

Hunc Maria afflatū diuini numinis, aluo  
Concepit uirgo, peperit purissima uirgo.

PASSVS SVB PONTIO. IIII

Et graue supplicium immeritus (damnante Pilato)  
Pertulit infami suffixus in arbore, mortem  
Oppetiit, tumulatus humo est, claususq; sepulchro:  
Interea penetrat populator ad infera regna.

TERTIA DIE. V.

Mox ubi tertia lux mœsto se prompserat orbi,  
Emersit tumulo superas rediuius in auras.

ASSENDIT. VI.

Inde palam etheream scandit sublimis in arcem.  
Illic iam dexter patri assidet omnipotenti,

I.ñ.

Ite



CHRIST. HOMINIS.

INTERVM VENTVRVS EST. VII.

Idem olim rediturus, ut omnem iudicet orbem,  
Et uiuos pariter, uitaq; ac lumine cassos.

CREDO IN SPIRITVM. VIII.

Te quoq; credo fide simili spirabile numen  
Halitus, afflatusq; dei sacer, omnia lustrans,

SANCTAM ECCLESIAM. IX.

Et te confiteor sanctissima concio, qua gens  
Christigena arcano nexu coit omnis in unum  
Corpus, & unanimis capiti sociatur IESV.  
Hinc proprium nescit sed habeat communia cuncta.

REMISSIONEM PECCATORVM. X.

Hoc equidem in cœtu sancto, peccata remitti  
Credo, uel ijs sacro fuerint qui fonte renati,  
Vel qui diluerint ultro sua crimina fletu.

CARNIS RESVRRECTIONEM. XI.

Nec dubito, qui nexanimata cadauera sursum  
In uitam redeant, animas sortita priores.

VITAM AETERNAM. XII.

Vtraq; pars nostri corpusq; animusq; deinceps  
Iuncta simul, uitam ducent sine fine perennem.

SACRAMENTA. VII.

**H**OC quoq; persuasum est, ecclesia mystica septem  
Munera dispensat, quæ sacramenta uocantur.  
Hinc uariæ dotes, & gratia plurima menti  
Cœlitus inferitur, si quis modo sumpserit aptè.

MATRIMONIUM. I.

Munere coniugij nati hunc prodimus in orbem,  
Vsq; adeo pulchri, pulcherrima portio mundi.

Baptis-

## INSTITVTIO.

### BAPTISMVS. II.

Munere baptismi longe felicius iſdem  
Q̃ prius, in te Chriſte renaſcimur atq; nouamur.

### CONFIRMATIO. III.

Deinde in amore dei nos confirmatio ſacra  
Conſtabilit, mentemq; inuiſto robore durat.

### EVCHARISTIA. IIII.

Miſticus ille cibus (græci dixere ſynaxim)  
Qui panis uiniq; palam ſub imagine Chriſtum  
Ipſum præſentem uere exhibet, intima noſtri  
Viſcera, cœleſti ſaginat & educat eſca;  
Inq; deo reddit uegetos, & reddit adultos,

### POENITENTIA. V.

Si quem forte deo capitalis reddidit hoſtem  
Noxia, continuo metanœa medebitur illi  
Reſtituit lapſum, reſciſſaq; fœder a ruruſum  
Sartiet, offenſi placabit numinis iram,  
Commiſſi modo pœniteat, pigeatq; nocentem,  
Iſq; uolens peragat præſcripta piamina culpæ.

### ORDO. VI.

Ordine ſacrato confertur ſacra poteſtas,  
Vt fungare munifterijs (Chriſto aſpice) ſanctis.

### VNCTIO. VII.

Vnguiniſ extremi munus nos munit, & armat,  
Migrantemq; animam per ſumma pericula, tutò  
Transmittit patrię, & ſuperis commendat euntem.

### AMOR DEI.

**F** AEC eſt indubitata fides, cui pectore certo  
Nixus, amabo patrem ſuper omnia cunctipotentem,  
Qui me condideritq; & in hunc produxerit orbem.

Lij.

Ruruſus



### CHRIST. HOMINIS

Rursus amore pari dominum complectar Iesum,  
Qui nos asseruit, precioq; redemit amico.  
Spiritus item sanctum, qui me sine fine benigno  
Afflatu fouet, atq; animi penetralia ditans  
Doribus arcanis, uitali recreat aura,  
Atq; hic ternio sanctus, & omni laude ferendus,  
Toto ex corde mihi, tota de mente supremis  
Viribus obsequio, meritoq; coletur honore,  
Hunc unum reuerebor, & hoc semel omnis in uno,  
Spes mea figetur, hoc omnia metiar uno,  
Hic propter sese mihi semper amabitur unus.

### AMOR SVI.

Post hunc haud alia ratione, ac nomine charus  
Ipse mihi fuero, nisi quatenus omnis in illum  
Ille mei referatur amor, fontemq; reuisat.

### FUGA PECCATI.

Culpam præterea fugiam pro uiribus omnem,  
Præcipue capitale, tamen uitauero crimen,  
Quod necat, atq; animam letali uulnerat ictu.

### SVPERBIA, INVIDIA, IRA.

Ne fastu tumeam, ne uel liuore maligno  
Torquear, aut bili rapiar feruente, cauebo.

### GVLA, LVXVRIA, PIGRITIA.

Ne uel spurca libido, uel insatiabilis aluus  
Imperet, enitar, ne turpis inertia uincat,

### AVARITIA.

Ne nunquam saturanda fames me uexet habendi,  
Plus satis ut cupiam fallacis munera mundi.

### FUGA MALORVM HOMINVM.

Improba pestiferi fugiam commercia cætus  
Omnia, summo animi conatu, proq; uirili.

## INSTITVTIO.

### STVDIVM PIETATIS.

Atq; huc incumbam nervis ac pectore toto,  
Vt magis atq; magis, superet mihi gratia uirtus,  
Augescatq; pia diuina scientia menti.

### ORATIO.

Orabo superosq; precum libamine puro  
Placare adniter, cum tempore sedulus omni,  
Tum uero eximie, quoties lux festa recurret.

### FRUGALITAS VICTVS.

Frugales epulę semper mensęq; placebit  
Sobria mundicies, & auari nescia luxus.

### IEIUNIUM.

Seruabo reuerens, quoties ieiunia nobis  
Indicit certis ecclesia sancta diebus.

### MENTIS CVSTODIA.

Sancta uti sint mihi secreta penetralia mentis,  
Ne quid eò subeat fœdum ue, nocens ue, studebo.

### LINGVAE CVSTODIA.

Ne temere iuret, ne unquam mendacia promat,  
Turpia ne dictu dicat mea lingua, cauebo.

### MANVS CVSTODIA.

A furto cohibebo manus, nec ad ulla minuta  
Viscaros mittam digitos, & si quid ademptum  
Cuiquám erit, id domino properabo reddere iusto.

### RESTITVTIO REI FORTE REPERTAE.

Id quoq; restituum, si quid mihi forte repertum est,  
Me penes haud patiar prudens aliena morari.

### AMOR PROXIMI.

Nec secus atq; mihi sum charus, amabitur omnis  
Proximus, est autem (ni fallor) proximus ille

Quisquis



### CHRIST. HOMINIS

Quisquis homo est, ac sic ut amor referatur amici  
In Christum, uitamq; piam, ueramq; salutem.  
Huic igitur (fuerit quoties opus, atq; necesse)  
Sedulus officio corpusq; animumq; iuuabo.  
Vt mihi succurri cupiam, si forsan egérem.  
Id tamen in primis prestabo utriq; parenti,  
Per quos corporeo hoc nasci mihi contigit orbe.  
Tum præceptor, qui me erudit, instituitq;  
Morigerus fuero, ac merito reuerebor honore.  
Ac rursus dulcisq; scholæ, studiūq; sodales,  
Semper (uti par est) sincero amplectar amore.

### ASSIDUA CONFESSIO.

Si quando crimen fuero prolapsus in ullum,  
Protinus enitar, pura ut confessio lapsum  
Erigat, ac iusta tergatur noxia pœna.

### SYMPTIO CORPORIS CHRISTI IN VITA.

Ast ubi sacrati me ad corporis atq; cruoris  
Cœlestes epulas pietasq; diesq; uocabit,  
Illotis manibus metuens accedere, pectus  
Ante meum, quanta cura studioq; licebit,  
Purgabo maculis, uirtutum ornabo nitelis.

### MORBVS.

Porro ubi fatalis iam terminus ingruet æui,  
Extremumq; diem cum morbus adesse monebit,  
Mature sacramentis me armare studebo.  
Atq; his muneribus, que ecclesia sancta ministrat  
Christigenis, reteget confessio crimina uitæ  
Sacrifico, sumam Christi uenerabile corpus.

Mors

INSTITVTIO.

M O R S.

Quod si uicinæ propius discrimina mortis  
Urgebunt, supplex accersam qui mihi rite  
Oblinat, ac signet sacro ceromate corpus.  
Atq; his præfidijs armatus (sic uti dignum est  
Christicola) forti ac fidenti pectore, uita  
Decedam, bonitate dei super omnia fretus.

HOC FAC ET VIVES.

• LONDINI •  
IN OFFICINA Thomæ Bertheletity-  
pis impress.  
Cum priuilegio ad imprimen-  
dum solum.



ANNO. M. D. XLII.







The first of these is the  
 fact that the system of  
 the world is not a  
 simple one. It is a  
 complex one, and it is  
 one which is constantly  
 changing. It is a system  
 which is not only  
 changing, but it is also  
 growing. It is a system  
 which is not only  
 growing, but it is also  
 becoming more and more  
 complex. It is a system  
 which is not only  
 becoming more and more  
 complex, but it is also  
 becoming more and more  
 difficult to understand.

